

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 081 647

SO 005 803

TITLE Classification of Educational Systems in OECD Member Countries: Austria, Ireland, Italy.

INSTITUTION Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris (France).

PUB DATE 73

NOTE 84p.

AVAILABLE FROM Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Publications, 2 rue Andre-Pascal, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France (\$2.50); OECD Publications Center, Suite 1207, Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.65 HC Not Available from EDRS.

DESCRIPTORS Classification; Comparative Analysis; *Comparative Education; Education; Elementary Grades; *Foreign Countries; Higher Education; Schools; Secondary Grades; Statistical Data

IDENTIFIERS Austria; *Educational Systems; Ireland; Italy

ABSTRACT

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Published in response to a need for a conversion key so that national data could be readily converted on the basis of a standardized system, its purpose is to assist OECD member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics. For background information on the method of classification, and for related documents, see ED 076 453. The volume deals with three member countries, Austria, Ireland, and Italy. Provided are definitions of terms used in the OECD classification, which is by type of education and not by institution providing education. A short bibliography following each country gives sources of information regarding the educational institutions. (OPH)

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CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

Austria

Ireland

Italy

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**CLASSIFICATION
OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS
IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES**

AUSTRIA
IRELAND
ITALY

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PARIS 1973**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which was set up under a Convention signed in Paris on 14th December, 1960, provides that the OECD shall promote policies designed:

- to achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;*
- to contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development;*
- to contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.*

The Members of OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

INTRODUCTION

The present volume is one of a series intended to provide a comparative view of the education systems of all OECD Member countries. It is a complement to the earlier OECD "handbook" for educational planners: Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning which was published in 1967; one of the conclusions of which was the need to establish a "conversion key for all OECD Member countries so that published national data can be readily converted on the basis of the standardized system" as proposed in the above publication*.

The purpose of both the "handbook" and this classification is to assist OECD Member countries in the development of their educational statistics and to provide a basis for the collection of internationally comparable statistics.

In fact, although education is first and foremost a national concern, the problems experienced in the development of educational systems are often similar in a number of countries. For this reason, it may be useful to compare different countries' solutions to specific problems. But for such comparisons to be valid, they must be based on common terms of reference; the statistics must, insofar as possible, have the same meaning in the various countries concerned.

For the statistics published by national authorities to be used as a basis for inter-country comparisons, a classification system and a set of definitions must be adopted which are acceptable and applicable to all the countries interested in making such comparisons.

Efforts have been made in various OECD studies to publish statistics on as comparable a basis as possible; no classification of education systems in their entirety has yet been established. The preparation of such a classification for OECD Member countries was included in the programme of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel which has recently been replaced by the Education Committee.

* This publication was endorsed by the OECD Council "as a suitable framework for the compilation of comparable educational statistics".

The "handbook provides the basic analytical framework and rationale for the classification; the present study shows in detail how the different parts of each country's education system are related to the reference frame in the "handbook". It is intended to be a guide to anyone who wishes to compare or understand the structure of the education system in OECD Member countries.

To establish a conversion key for the different countries, we have to start with the national classification of each country; in principle, only those types of education or institutions which are explicitly treated in national statistics are included. The degree of detail in published statistics varies enormously from country to country, and this explains the divergence in the size of the entry for different countries in these volumes. Where appropriate, and when the information was available, other types of education have also been mentioned.

The next step was to compile maximum information on these different types of education so as to assess them qualitatively. The evaluation criteria included length of studies, admission requirements (i. e. previous schooling), qualifications conferred and the possibility of transfer to other types of education, organisation of studies on a full-time or on a part-time basis, and any other information of possible interest to potential readers.

On the basis of this information, each type of education or institution has been reclassified under the OECD system, both from the standpoint of standardized designation and in terms of its position on the educational ladder by year of study.

Since education is now being extensively reorganised in many countries, the present study attempts to present the existing situation but also to give an indication of changes which have occurred during the past ten years.

While the present classification is valid for the situation at the date mentioned for each country, it may no longer hold for the new educational structures and concepts towards which some countries are already moving: for example, the discontinuance of the notion of levels and grades, continuing or recurrent education, etc. These changes will be taken into account in future revisions of this classification.

Since educational statistics in most countries are still cast in a national mould which reflects traditional administrative needs, it is hoped that this conversion key may help to promote a better mutual understanding of the systems in the different countries, permit the compilation and presentation of comparable statistics and enable each country to identify easily what is covered by each aggregate presented in a particular study.

This classification was prepared for all OECD Member countries by the Directorate for Scientific Affairs of the OECD Secretariat on the basis of available information and was subsequently submitted to the appropriate national authorities for verification and approval. Responsibility for the work in the Secretariat was with Monique Solliliage of the Educational Investment and Development Division, assisted by Randolph Quenum, James Steel and Arne Isachsen.

DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OECD CLASSIFICATION*

This is a classification by type of education and not by institution providing education. In fact, pupils of the same institution may, depending on the section or options chosen, take a general or vocational course, a course preparing them for higher studies, or a terminal course. Only the different types of education are suitable for inter-country comparison. A case in point is that of the universities: as educational institutions they may provide, in addition to courses leading to the officially recognised first university degree, courses of shorter duration leading to qualifications below first-degree level and comparable to those awarded by higher education institutions not having university status. Conversely, non-university institutions may award the equivalent of a university degree.

Pre-primary

Non-compulsory education preceding entrance into primary education.

Primary

Compulsory general education for all pupils. In systems providing a comprehensive-type education for all pupils which covers all or part of their compulsory schooling, only those years in which there is no differentiation (in the form of subject options) have been regarded as primary education.

General secondary

Education which is not direct preparation for an occupation.

Technical secondary

Education designed as direct preparation for an occupation or trade.

* For further details of this classification, the reader is referred to Chapter IX of Methods and Statistical Needs for Educational Planning, OECD, 1967.

Secondary (a)

General or technical education offers pupils, upon completion, a relatively good chance of continuing their studies in a higher education establishment.

Secondary (b)

General or technical education, after which pupils have little chance of continuing to higher education.

This separation of secondary education into types (a) and (b) seems preferable to the frequently-used division into lower and upper levels or 1st and 2nd cycles because in more and more cases the lower level is common to all pupils (although sometimes composed of different sections) and only at the end of this period do pupils receive final guidance and make definitive choice concerning their future schooling.

Teacher training

Preparatory training for the teaching profession.

Non-university type higher education*

Higher education leading to a specific qualification, often occupational and, unlike the first university degree, generally not offering the possibility of pursuing doctorate or other post-graduate studies.

University type higher education*

The length of the different types of education varies from country to country. It was therefore considered advisable to specify the corresponding years of study in the educational scale so as to permit any regrouping necessary for inter-country comparisons.

* Where it has not been possible to make the distinction between non-university higher education and university higher education as defined here, the level of the degree awarded at the end of the different types of studies has been specified: below first-degree level, intermediate diploma (usually preparatory to first degree), first or basic degree, higher degree (above first degree), doctorate.

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(July 1971)

Compulsory general education : 9 years, from the age of 6 to 15
Compulsory vocational education : 3 further years of study

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. <u>Pre-primary education</u>							
1.1. Kindergarten (Nursery schools)	1-3	3 years of age	-	Variable	For children of pre-school age (3-6 years). Public or private establishments. Voluntary.	Pre-primary	-
1.2. Sonderkindergarten (Special nursery schools)	1-3	3 years of age	-	Variable	For physically and mentally handicapped children of pre-school age (3-6 years). Voluntary.	Pre-primary (Special)	-
1.3. Kinderhorte (Children's day centres)	Variable	Variable	-	Part time	For children of school age after school hours, established in industrial areas for the children of people working full-time. Voluntary.	-	-
2. <u>Primary and 1st cycle secondary education</u>					The general compulsory education (9 years) includes two 4-year cycles and one 9th year (vocational course).		
2.1. Volksschule (Primary school)				Full time	During the first 4 years the primary school provides an elementary education common to all pupils and from 5th to 8th year (upper division) a more extensive and varied education. Volksschulen are organised either as 4-year primary schools (lower division) or as schools of 1 to 8 years (lower and upper division) especially in rural areas.		
2.1.1. Unterstufe (Lower division)	4	6 years of age. Certificate of school aptitude.	Certificate on the satisfactory completion of 4th grade (Grundschulabschluss)	Full time	After the satisfactory completion of the lower division, gifted pupils may transfer either to the Hauptschule or to the 1st cycle of secondary general schools leading to higher education.	Primary	1-4
2.1.2. Oberstufe (Upper division)	4		Certificate on the satisfactory completion of 8th grade (Abgangszeugnis)	Full time	There is a broader based upper division in some schools known as "Ausbauvolksschule".	General secondary (b)	5-8

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
2.2. Hauptschule (Upper primary school)	4	Satisfactory completion of 4th grade of primary school. certificate stating that the pupil is capable of attending Upper Primary School	Certificate on the satisfaction completion of the last grade giving access to general secondary schools and vocational schools	Full time	After the 4th grade of primary schools pupils are required by law to take the last four primary grades in an upper primary school, provided they are capable of pursuing the more difficult study programme, and provided such a school exists in their area (School Act of 1962). Upper primary schools are mainly conducted in two streams, one of them being characterised by higher standards (one modern foreign language is compulsory).	General secondary (b)	5-8
2.3. Polytechnischer Lehrgang (Pre-vocational course)	1	Completion of 8th grade of primary or special school, or 4th grade of upper primary school		Full time	Under the School Organisation Act of 1962 compulsory education has been extended from 8 to 9 years. The 9th year will mainly be spent in the new 1-year polytechnic (pre-vocational) course. It is compulsory for pupils having finished the 8th primary grade but who have not yet entered an intermediate or secondary school. It has to prepare children for everyday life, provide vocational guidance and round off the pupils' basic general education.	Technical secondary (b)	9
3. Sonderschule (Special school)	8	-	-	Full time	Special school for physically or mentally handicapped children to give them as far as possible an education corresponding to the level of a primary or an upper primary school (8 years plus 1 year polytechnic course) and to prepare them for employment.	Special	1-8

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4. General secondary education - Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen (General secondary schools)	9	Satisfactory completion of 4th primary school year, entrance examination	Reifezeugnis (School leaving certificate giving access to higher education)	Full time	The chief aim of all general secondary schools is to give a comprehensive and thorough education to the pupils and to prepare them for university entrance. Subjects common to all general secondary schools (compulsory study): religious instruction, German, one modern language (from first to last year), history and social studies, geography and economics, mathematics, biology, physics, chemistry, psychology plus principles of education and introduction to philosophy, music, art, handicraft and workshop practice, physical education. Most of these schools comprise a 1st cycle (4 years) and a 2nd cycle (5 years). In some types of schools (Special Forms) there is only a 2nd cycle (see 4.4.). From 1971/72 the entrance examination will be abolished and replaced by a recommendation of teachers of primary schools (Volksschule). If parents refuse the recommendation they may ask for an informal examination of their child at a secondary school. From 1969, presumably till 1976, the introduction of a 9th grade in the general secondary schools, i.e. the 5th year of their 2nd cycle (in the special Gymnasium für Berufstätige and Realgymnasium für Berufstätige, this will be the 10th grade, see 4.4.3.) has been postponed. Therefore the special Kunisch-Pädagogisches Realgymnasium (see 4.4.1.) comprises a 1-year preparatory class and a 4-year 2nd cycle now, as the special Aufbaugymnasium and Aufbaurealgymnasium (see 4.4.2.).	General secondary (a)	5-12
- 1st cycle	4						
- 2nd cycle	5						

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.1. Gymnasium (Secondary school - classics)	4 + 5	See 4.	See 4.	Full time	Compulsory study of Latin from the 3rd year onwards (at the age of 13). From the fifth class onwards, the school is divided into the following upper three divisions: Compulsory study of Latin continued and of Greek. Compulsory study of Latin continued and of a second modern language. Compulsory study of Latin continued and of descriptive geometry.	General secondary (a)	5-13
4.1.1. Humanistisches Gymnasium (Classics section)							
4.1.2. Neusprachliches Gymnasium (Modern languages section)							
4.1.3. Realistisches Gymnasium (Science section)							
4.2. Realgymnasium (Secondary school - science)	4 + 5	See 4.	See 4.	Full time	Compulsory study of geometrical drawing (in the 1st cycle) and Latin or a second modern language (from the 5th class onwards). From the 5th class onwards, the school is divided into the following upper two divisions: Compulsory Latin and a choice between descriptive geometry and supplementary instruction in natural sciences including biological and associated studies. Compulsory second modern language and descriptive geometry.	General secondary (a)	5-13
4.2.1. Naturwissenschaftliches Realgymnasium (Natural sciences section)							
4.2.2. Mathematisches Realgymnasium (Pure sciences section)							
4.3. Wirtschaftskundliches Realgymnasium für Mädchen (Domestic science school for girls)	4 + 5	See 4.	See 4.	Full time	A general secondary school designed for girls. Compulsory study of Latin or a second modern language (from the 5th class onwards) and subjects of special interest for women.	General secondary (a)	5-13

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.4. Sonderformen der allgemeinbildenden höheren Schulen (Special forms of general secondary schools)					For pupils having completed the 8th grade of compulsory schooling but wanting to have access to higher education (General secondary schools for late starters). These schools have no 1st cycle.		
4.4.1. Musikpädagogisches Realgymnasium (Secondary school for music teachers)	5	Successful completion of upper primary school (at least "good" or "very good") first stream (language classes); in all other cases entrance examination	See 4.	Full time	Aims primarily at preparing students for attendance at the Pädagogische Akademie, a teacher training institute at college level, as well as for community service and for university entrance. Compulsory subjects include Latin or a second modern language, instrumental music, and supplementary music and arts instruction and training. Often to be found in rural areas. Comprises only a 5-year 2nd cycle (5th to 9th class).	General secondary (a)	9-13
4.4.2. Aufbaugymnasium und Aufbaurealgymnasium (Secondary school - Arts and science)	5	See 4.4.1.	See 4.	Full time	Mostly to be found in rural areas. They comprise a 1-year preparatory class and a 5-year 2nd cycle (5th to 9th class). The subjects are the same as at humanistisches Gymnasium or reusprachliches Gymnasium (see 4.1.1. and 4.1.2.) at the Aufbaugymnasium; at the Aufbaurealgymnasium they are the same as at naturwissenschaftliches Realgymnasium without compulsory descriptive Geometry (see 4.2.1.).	General secondary (a)	9-14
4.4.3. Gymnasium und Realgymnasium für Berufstätige (Arts and science secondary school for people in employment)	5	18 years of age, completion of compulsory schooling, having taken up employment	See 4.	Evening classes	A general secondary school for persons aged 18 and over who have completed vocational training or have entered professional life. It offers the same educational standards as the other general secondary schools by means of special study courses, in evening classes. (Ten courses of six months' duration each). The subjects are the same as at realistisches Gymnasium (see 4.1.1.) without compulsory descriptive Geometry, or at mathematisches Realgymnasium (see 4.2.2.).	General secondary (a) (compulsory elementary)	10-12

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.5. Höhere Internatsschulen (Secondary boarding schools)	4 + 5	See 4.	See 4.	Full time	General secondary schools equipped with boarding facilities, where academic education, character training and community experience are combined. The Federal schools of this type are called Bundeserziehungsanstalten. These are mostly the Gymnasien, or the wirtschaftskundliches Realgymnasium für Mädchen (see 4.1. and 4.3.).	General secondary (a)	5-13
5. Technical and vocational education							
5.1. Berufsbildende Pflichtschulen (Compulsory vocational schools for apprentices)	3-4	Completion of compulsory general education of 9 years	Certificate on the completion of studies at the vocational school	Part time	Part-time compulsory vocational schools based on the day-release or block-release system for apprentices in trade, industry and commerce.	Technical secondary (b)	10-12/13
5.1.1. Fachliche Berufsschulen (Specialised vocational school)	3-4			Part time	Specialised vocational schools train pupils for a special occupation or a group of related occupations. There are two possibilities: (a) yearly courses with one full day of instruction per week; or (b) courses offering eight consecutive weeks of instruction in each school year.	Technical secondary (b)	10-12/13
5.1.2. Allgemeine Gewerliche Berufsschulen (Vocational trade schools)	3-4			Part time	Vocational trade schools for various occupations. They involve one full day of instruction per week in each school year.	Technical secondary (b)	10-12/13
5.1.3. Kaufmännische Berufsschulen (Vocational commercial schools)	3-4			Part time		Technical secondary (b)	10-12/13
5.1.4. Hauswirtschaftliche Berufsschulen (Vocational domestic economy schools)	2			Part time	Only in the Province of Vorarlberg. Part-time vocational domestic economy school providing a certain number of hours per week of compulsory supplementary schooling for girls who have completed their general compulsory schooling and do not attend any other school.	Technical secondary (b)	10-11

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2. Berufsbildende mittlere Schulen (intermediate vocational schools)					In most cases full-time schools which provide the fundamental professional training necessary for taking up an occupation in the fields of technology, commerce, the arts-and-crafts, women's occupations, social work and agriculture. Completion of courses does not give access to institutions of higher education.		
5.2.1. Gewerbliche, technische und kunstgewerbliche Fachschulen (Vocational trade, technical and arts-and-crafts schools)	2-4	Successful completion of the first 8 years of compulsory schooling and, as a rule, the passing of an entrance examination	Abschlussprüfung (Final proficiency examination)	Full time	Full-time vocational schools with different specialised departments (trade, arts-and-crafts, technology). Each department preparing for one or more technical occupations, by a combination of theoretical and work-shop instruction.	Technical secondary (b)	9-10/12
5.2.2. Lehrgänge und Kurse zur fachlichen Weiterbildung (Vocational courses of variable duration)	Up to 4 years			Full time or part time	As special variation of the trade and technical schools, short or long courses of up to 4 years duration may be established to give further vocational training to persons who have completed their basic vocational education (see 5.1.).	Technical secondary (b)	
5.2.2.1. Gewerbliche Meisterschulen und Meisterklassen (Master craftsman's schools or classes)			Meisterprüfung (Master craftsman's examination)		Arts-and-crafts schools and classes to prepare candidates for the master craftsman's examination.		
5.2.2.2. Werkmeisterschulen und Bauhandwerkerschulen (Schools for foremen and building foremen)			Abschlussprüfung (Final examination) (see 5.2.1.)		Schools to further the vocational education of foremen and construction workers.		
5.2.3. Handelsschulen (Commercial schools)	3	See 5.2.1.	See 5.2.1.	Full time	Schools giving a commercial training for all branches of the economy.	Technical secondary (b)	9-11

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2.3.1. Handelsschulen für Berufstätige (Business schools for adults)	3	18 years of age, completion of compulsory schooling, having taken up employment		Evening classes	Business schools for employed persons offering a 3-year course of training of the same standard as the commercial school - for persons over 18 years of age who have completed their basic vocational training or who have entered employment.	Technical secondary (b) (complementary)	
5.2.4. Fachschulen für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe (Vocational schools for women's domestic and catering occupations)		See 5.2.1.	See 5.2.1.	Full time	Vocational schools for women's occupations providing a practical education in the various fields of domestic science, thus teaching girls to manage a household or to take up a suitable occupation in trade or industry.	Technical secondary (b)	
5.2.4.1. Haushaltungsschulen (Housekeeping schools)	1				Vocational schools for women providing a practical education in the various fields of domestic science, thus teaching girls to manage a household and preparing them for studies at vocational schools for social workers.	Technical secondary (b)	10
5.2.4.2. Hauswirtschaftsschulen (Schools of domestic science)	2				Vocational schools for women providing a practical education in the various fields of domestic science, thus teaching girls to manage a household, as well as train them for catering jobs and for simple office work.	Technical secondary (b)	10-11
5.2.4.3. Fachschulen für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe (Home economics schools for women)	3				A 3-year school qualifying women to run a household or practice a domestic or catering occupation.	Technical secondary (b)	10-12

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2.5. Fachschulen für Sozialarbeit (Vocational schools for social workers)	1-2	Satisfactory completion of general compulsory schooling, 1 year's successful attendance at a specific vocational school preparing for some occupations, or evidence of at least 1 year's practical experience; age range 18-20	Abschlussprüfung (Final examination)	Full time	Vocational schools preparing pupils for and introducing them to social work.	Technical secondary (b)	11-12
5.2.6. Landwirtschaftliche Fachschulen (Agricultural schools)	1-3	In general completion of compulsory education necessary, in some cases relevant practical experience required	Leaving certificate	Full time or part time	There are separate schools for girls and for boys. The length of studies varies according to the type of school.	Technical secondary (b)	10-11/12
5.3. Berufsbildende Höhere Schulen (Secondary technical and vocational schools)					To give pupils an advanced general and technical or vocational education in order to enable them to take up an occupation in the fields of commerce, technology, etc. and to qualify them for higher specialised education.		
5.3.1. Höhere technische und gewerbliche Lehranstalten (Secondary technical and commercial schools)	5	Satisfactory completion of the first 8 years of compulsory schooling and passing of an entrance examination	Reifezeugnis leaving examination providing access to higher education in the same or related fields	Full time	Technical schools which give an advanced technical education in the various fields of industry and trade. In order to give pupils practical skills, the curriculum also includes workshop practice.	Technical secondary (a)	9-13
5.3.1.1. Höhere technische und gewerbliche Lehranstalten für Berufstätige (Courses for adults)	4	20 years of age, completion of compulsory schooling and of an appropriate basic vocational training	"	Evening classes	Secondary technical and commercial schools for employed persons, offering a 4-year course of training - of the same standard as the secondary technical or commercial school - for persons who attain the age of 20 before the end of the calendar year of admission to the school and who have completed their basic vocational training (see 5.1.) and have already taken up employment.	Technical secondary (a) (complete-mentary)	13/14-16/17

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.3.2. Handelsakademien (Commercial colleges)	5	See 5.3.1.	See 5.3.1.	Full time	Secondary commercial school providing a more advanced business training for all branches of economy.	Technical secondary (a)	9-13
5.3.2.1. Handelsakademien für Berufstätige (Courses for adults)	5	20 years of age, completion of compulsory schooling, having taken up employment	"	Evening classes	Business academies for employed persons offering a 5-year course of training - of the same standard as the business academy - for persons who attain the age of 20 before the end of the calendar year of admission to the academy and who have completed their basic vocational training or who have already taken up employment.	Technical secondary (a) (complete-mentary)	13/14-17/18
5.3.3. Höhere Lehranstalten für wirtschaftliche Frauenberufe (Secondary schools for women's occupations)	5	See 5.3.1.	See 5.3.1.	Full time	Secondary school preparing women for posts at the executive level in domestic science and social work.	Technical secondary (a)	9-13
5.3.4. Höhere land- und forstwirtschaftliche Lehranstalten (Secondary schools of agriculture and forestry)	5	See 5.3.1.	See 5.3.1.	Full time	There is also a course lasting 4 years and requiring as conditions of admission the successful completion of general compulsory education (9 years) and an appropriate practice (2 years).	Technical secondary (a)	9-13
6. Teacher training							
6.1. Bildungsanstalt für Kindergärtnerinnen (School for the training of pre-primary teachers)	4	Successful completion of the 8th year of primary education and fitness test	Diploma qualifying as pre-primary teachers	Full time	Training school for pre-school teachers. Teachers in day centres are trained in Bildungsanstalt für Erzieher (assistant teacher training college) - which are of same level and have same entrance requirements.	Secondary teacher training (b)	9-12
6.2. Lehrerbildungsanstalt (Teacher training school for primary teachers)	5	Successful completion of the 8th year of primary education and fitness test	Reifezeugnis qualifying for higher education and for appointment as auxiliary teachers in primary schools	Full time	After 2 years of service the auxiliary teacher must pass a teaching diploma examination to become a certificate teacher. These schools have been replaced from 1966/67 by the pädagogische Akademie, entrance requirements for which is the secondary leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis). These colleges are of non-university level (see 7.4.1.).	Secondary teacher training (a)	9-13

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7. Non-university <u>type higher education</u>							
7.1. Abiturientenlehrgänge (Vocational courses for secondary school leavers)	1-2	Reifezeugnis (secondary school leaving certificate)		Full time	Courses for secondary school leavers are held at secondary technical and commercial schools (see 5.3.1.) and commercial colleges (see 5.3.2.) offering - in 1 or 2-year training courses - an additional secondary education in a branch of technology, trade or commerce to certificate holders of other types of secondary schools.	Higher non-university (according to field of study)	14-15
7.2. Lehranstalt für gehobene Sozialberufe (College for social workers)	2	Reifezeugnis (secondary school leaving certificate) Eignungsprüfung (aptitude test)	Abschlusszeugnis (Final proficiency examination)	Full time	The aim is to give students the knowledge and skills required for more advanced occupational activities in the field of social work.	Higher non-university (social sciences)	14-15
7.3. Lehrgänge für medizinisch-technische Assistenten (Schools for para-medical workers)	2½	Reifezeugnis (secondary school leaving certificate)	Diplomprüfung (Final examination)	Full time	The training is provided in seven different disciplines.	Higher non-university (medical sciences)	14-15½
7.4. Teachers' training colleges							
7.4.1. Pädagogische Akademie (Training college for primary teachers)	2	Leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis) 2nd cycle secondary school and having passed an aptitude test.	Lehramtsprüfung (primary school teacher's certificate)	Full time	The new colleges established in 1966/67 provide only the professional training. They will have at their disposal schools where the students may practice during their studies in order to abolish the 2nd teaching examination that graduates have to pass after a 2-year probationary period.	Higher non-university (education)	14-15
7.4.2. Berufspädagogische Lehranstalten (Schools for the training of vocational school teachers)	1-2	Reifezeugnis (leaving certificate of secondary school) preferably of a secondary technical and vocational school	Lehramtsprüfung (technical school teacher's certificate)	Full time	Besides the conventional secondary school subjects, these schools provide training in the specific vocational skills which the candidate will teach.	Higher non-university (education)	14-15

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8. University type <u>Higher education</u>					In Austria university type higher education is under review. There are twelve university institutions (Universitäten und wissenschaftliche Hochschulen), and five art colleges of university standard. The university institutions come under the Federal Ministry of Science and Research and the art schools under the Federal Ministry of Education and Arts. The aim is to promote research and teaching and to provide a higher degree of general education. In certain activities the university institutions are autonomous (e.g. research and teaching programmes, or the awarding of academic degrees, etc.). Students are free to choose the university institution, the number and kind of courses, and teachers. Organisation of studies: Lectures Seminars (training for independent scientific work) Pro-seminars (preparatory work for seminars) Practical training courses. Minimum length of time required by law to complete a first degree course varies from six semesters (3 years) to ten semesters (5 years). In actual practice, however, students often need a longer time to complete their studies. The academic year consists of two semesters: October to January, March to June. The ordinary studies are divided into two stages: (1) Studies for a first degree: two or three examinations: "Staatsprüfungen" or "Diplomprüfungen"; in certain disciplines the last examination can be passed only by students who present a terminal paper: "Diplomarbeit".		

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1. Wissenschaftliche Hochschulen (Universities)		Reifezeugnis (leaving certificate of a secondary school)			(2) Studies for a doctor's degree: one to three examinations "Rigorosa": in certain disciplines the doctor's degree also presupposes a thesis: "Dissertation". The disciplines indicated in (1) are established at the institutions mentioned below.		
8.1.1. Katholische Theologie (Catholic theology)	4-5		Two examinations for the first degree (Mag.theol.) One examination ("Rigorosum") and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.theol.)	Full time	Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna.	Humanities	
8.1.2. Evangelische Theologie (Protestant theology)	4		One examination "Kandidatenprüfung" (Examen pro candidatura) Two further examinations ("Rigorosa") and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.theol.)		University of Vienna.	Humanities	
8.1.3. Rechtswissenschaften (Law)	4		Three state examinations (Staatsprüfung) for the first degree (abs.iur.) and three further examinations (Rigorosa), for a doctor's degree (Dr.iur.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Law	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.4. Staatswissenschaften (Political science)	4		Two examinations (Rigorsa), one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.rer.pol.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna. This discipline has been phased out as from 1966.	Social sciences	
8.1.5. Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften (Social sciences)							
8.1.5.1. Soziologie (Sociology)	4		Two examinations (Diplomprüfung) and one terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Mag.rer.soc.oec.)		University of Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Social sciences	
	1		One further examination (Rigorsum), one thesis for one doctor's degree (Dr.rer.soc.oec.)				
8.1.5.2. Sozialwirtschaft (Social politics)	1		See above		School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Social sciences	
8.1.5.3. Volkswirtschaftslehre (Economics)	1		See above		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz. School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna.	Social sciences	
8.1.5.4. Betriebswirtschaftslehre (Business administration)	1		See above		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck. School of Social Sciences, Linz. School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna.	Social sciences	
8.1.5.5. Handelswissenschaften (Commercial science)	1		See above		School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna.	Social sciences	
8.1.5.6. Wirtschaftspädagogik (Teacher training in economics)	1		See above		School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Education	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.5.7. Sozial- und Wirtschaftsstatistik (Statistics)	1		One further examination (Rigorosa), one thesis for doctor's degree (Dr.rer.soc.cec.)		University of Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Social sciences	
8.1.5.8. Welthandel (Commerce)	3		Three examinations (Diplomprüfungen). One terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Diplomkaufmann)		School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna. This discipline has been phased out as from 1966.	Social sciences	
8.1.6. Medizin (Medicine)	5		Two further examinations (Rigorosa) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.merc.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna.	Medical sciences	
8.1.7. Geisteswissenschaften (Humanities)	4		Three examinations (Rigorosa) for a doctor's degree (Dr.univ.med.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna.	Humanities	
8.1.8. Naturwissenschaften (Sciences)	4		Two examinations (Rigorosa), one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.phil.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna.	Pure sciences	
8.1.9. Lehramt für höhere Schulen (Teacher training for secondary schools)	4		Final examination for teachers of secondary schools (Lehramtsprüfung für höhere Schulen)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, Vienna. Technical University of Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz. School of Economics and Commerce, Vienna. Arts Colleges of Graz, Salzburg, Vienna.	Education	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.10. Bildungswissenschaften (Educational science)	See (6)		See (6)		School for Educational Sciences, Klagenfurt, at present in a process of development.	Education	
8.1.11. Pharmazie (Pharmacy)	3		Two examinations (Rigorsa) for a first degree (Mag. pharm.) Two further examinations (Rigorsa) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr. phil.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna.	Medical sciences	
8.1.12. Übersetzer- und Dolmetscherstudium (Studies for translators and interpreters)	2½		One examination (Fachprüfung) for translators (Akademischer Übersetzer) One further examination (Diplomprüfung) for interpreters (Dipl. Dolm.)		Universities of Graz, Innsbruck, Vienna.	Humanities	
8.1.13. Bauingenieurwesen (Civil engineering)	5		Two examinations (Diplomprüfungen) and one terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Dipl. ing.) One further examination (Rigorsum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr. techn.)		University of Innsbruck, Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Technology	
8.1.14. Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen (Construction and industrial management)	5		See above		Technical University of Graz.	Technology	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.15 Architektur (Architecture)	5		Two examinations (Diplomprüfungen) and one terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Dipl.-Ing.)		University of Innsbruck, Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Architecture	
8.1.16. Raumplanung und Raumordnung (Regional planning)	5		One further examination (Rigorosum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.techn.)		Technical University of Vienna.	Technology	
8.1.17 Maschinenbau (Mechanical engineering)	5		See above		Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Technology	
8.1.18. Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen - Maschinenbau (Industrial organisation)	5		See above		Technical University of Graz.	Technology	
8.1.19. Elektrotechnik (Electrical engineering)	5		See above		Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Technology	
8.1.20. Verfahrenstechnik (Processing engineering)	5		See above		Technical University of Graz.	Technology	
8.1.21. Technische Mathematik (Applied mathematics)	5		See above		Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Technology	
8.1.22. Technische Chemie (Applied chemistry)	5		See above		Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Technology	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.23. Technische Physik (Applied physics)	5		Two examinations (Diplomprüfungen) and one terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Dipl. Ing.) One further examination (Rigorosum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr. techn.) See above		Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Technology	
8.1.24. Vermessungswesen (Surveying)	5		See above		University of Innsbruck. Technical Universities of Graz, Vienna.	Technology	
8.1.25. Informatik (Computer science)	5		See above		Technical University of Vienna. School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Technology	
8.1.26. Bergwesen (Mining)	5		Two examinations (Diplomprüfungen) and one terminal paper (Diplomarbeit) for a first degree (Dipl. Ing.) One further examination (Rigorosum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr. mont.) See above		School of Mining and Metallurgy, Leoben. School of Mining and Metallurgy, Leoben.	Technology	
8.1.27. Erdölwesen (Petrochemistry)	5		See above			Technology	
8.1.28. Markscheidewesen (Mine surveying)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	
8.1.29. Angewandte Geophysik (Applied geophysics)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.30. Hüttenwesen (Metallurgy)	5		Two examinations (Diplomprüfungen) and one terminal paper (Diplom- arbeit) for a first degree (Dipl.Ing.) One further examination (Rigorosum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.mont.)		School of Mining and Metallurgy, Leoben.	Technology	
8.1.31. Gesteins- hüttenwesen (Ceramics)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	
8.1.32. Montan- maschinenwesen (Mining machinery)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	
8.1.33. Kunststoff- technik (Plastics)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	
8.1.34. Werkstoff- wissenschaften (Material science)	5		See above		See above.	Technology	
8.1.35. Landwirt- schaft (Agriculture)	4½		See above		School of Agriculture and Forestry, Vienna.	Agriculture	
8.1.36. Forst- und Holzwirtschaft (Forestry)	4½		See above		See above.	Agriculture	
8.1.37. Kulturtech- nik und Wasserwirt- schaft (Agricultural and hydraulic engineering)	4½		See above		See above.	Agriculture	
8.1.38. Lebens- mittel- und Gärungs- technologie (Food and fermentation technology)	4½		See above		See above.	Agriculture	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.1.39. Versicherungs-mathematik (insurance mathematics)	3		One examination (Diplomprüfung)		Technical University of Vienna.	Social sciences	
8.1.40. Rechen-technik (Data processing)	2		See above		Technical University of Vienna, School of Social Sciences, Linz.	Social sciences	
8.1.41. Tierheil-kunde (Veterinary medicine)	4½		Three examinations (Staatsprüfungen) for a first degree (Dipl.-Tierarzt) One further examination (Rigorosum) and one thesis for a doctor's degree (Dr.med.vet.)		School of Veterinary Medicine, Vienna.	Agriculture	
8.1.42. Studium irregulare	See (6)		See (6)		Interdisciplinary studies composed of selected parts of the curricula of above mentioned disciplines.		
8.2. Kunsthoch-schulen (Art colleges)		In general - and in all cases for future teachers at secondary schools - the secondary school leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis), the successful passing of an aptitude test and/or the presentation of personal work	Final examination (Diplomprüfung) or practical examination work (Praktische Klausurarbeit) for the diploma. For future teachers: see 8.1.9.		In certain cases applicants without a secondary school leaving certificate may be admitted, except for the courses for secondary school teachers. Studies are often composed of preliminary courses and master courses. One of the main tasks of these establishments is the training of teachers for secondary schools.		
8.2.1. Bildende Künste (Fine arts)	4 in general				The Arts Colleges, Vienna. The courses comprise among other subjects, painting, graphic arts, sculpture and architecture.	Fine arts	

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						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.2.2. Angewandte Kunst (Applied arts)	4 in general				The Arts Colleges, Vienna. The studies comprise among other subjects, interior decoration and architecture, industrial design, ceramics, fashion and textiles as well as scenic decor which is also provided at the College of Music and Drama "Mozarteum", Salzburg.	Fine arts	
8.2.3. Musik und Darstellende Kunst (Music and drama)	2-6 accor- ding to the special subject				Courses provided at the Colleges of Graz, Salzburg ("Mozarteum") and Vienna. Studies comprise among other subjects, instrumental music, training of con- ductors (in a broad sense), religious music, jazz; furthermore drama, stage management; art of dancing, filmic art. One of the main sections is devoted to the training of music teachers for secondary schools and music schools.	Fine arts	

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Kinderhorte (Children's day centre)	Bildungsanstalt für Erzieher (School for the training of educational assistants)	1-5	Full-time special schools (intermediate vocational schools) for the training of educational assistants in children's day centres (see 5.2.). boarding schools and other residential establishments. Some schools also organise courses for the training of educational assistants intending to specialise in the education of mentally or physically handicapped children. The length of studies depends on the preliminary training and experience of the applicant. Minimum conditions of admission are the successful completion of the 8th year of general compulsory education and an aptitude test. The course concludes with a final proficiency examination. There is a special "Institut für Heimerziehung", specialising in pedagogical research in the field of boarding school education.
2. Kindergarten (Nursery school)	Bildungsanstalt für Kindergärtnerinnen (School for the training of nursery teachers)	4	Full-time special school (see 5.2., intermediate vocational schools). Conditions of admission are the successful completion of the 8th year of general compulsory education and an aptitude test. The course is concluded with a final proficiency examination.
3. Volksschule (Primary school)	Pädagogische Akademie (Primary teacher training college)	2	A new type of full-time teacher training establishment at college level (category non-university type higher education) which replaces the former "Lehrerbildungsanstalt" (teachers' training establishment at secondary level). Until 1966/67 students entered the "Lehrerbildungsanstalt" after the completion of an 8-year compulsory school, the studies ended after 5 years with the secondary school leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis) giving access to higher education and providing professional training at the same time. After 2 years of service the teacher's appointment was confirmed on passing a teaching diploma examination. Candidates for admission to the "pädagogische Akademie" must have the leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis) of a secondary school; they also have to pass an aptitude test. After 2 years study at the pädagogische Akademie, students pass a final teaching examination (Lehramtprüfung) and are confirmed as primary school teachers. According to the School Organisation Act 1962, the new pädagogische Akademien have to have at their disposal schools where the students may practice teaching during their studies. This replaces the former compulsory second teaching examination the graduates had to pass after 2 years of service.
4. Hauptschule (Upper primary school)	Pädagogisches Institut (Pedagogic institute for the further training of primary school teachers)	See column 4	The task of the pedagogic institutes is the further education of primary school teachers through part-time courses, also their training for teaching in upper primary schools, polytechnic courses and special schools. The courses lead to a final examination. The pedagogic institutes are also intended to carry out research.
5. Polytechnischer Lehrgang (Polytechnic course)			
6. Sonderschulen (Special school)			

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
7. Handicraft teachers for all types of primary schools	Bildungsanstalt für Arbeitslehrerinnen (School for the training of female handicraft teachers)	4	Full-time school (see 5.2., intermediate vocational schools) for women teachers of home economics and handicrafts in general compulsory education. Conditions of admission are the successful completion of the 8th year of general compulsory education and an aptitude test.
8. Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen (General secondary schools)	Universities and arts colleges	4	Secondary school teachers have to attend an institution of university type higher education (see 8.1. and 8.2.). Their studies lasting often more than the required 4 years, consist of professional studies (choice of two main disciplines or one main and two secondary disciplines), compulsory courses in pedagogical theory and practical exercises in a secondary school class. They finish their studies with a final examination for teachers of secondary schools (Lehrantsprüfung für höhere Schulen). After completion of studies and the passing of the Lehrantsprüfung für höhere Schulen, the graduates teach for 1 year at a school (probationary period) under the supervision of experienced teachers and follow special teacher training seminars.
9. Berufsbildende Schulen (Technical and vocational schools)	Berufspädagogische Lehranstalten (Teacher training establishments for vocational education)	1-2	Full-time teacher training establishments at college level (category non-university type higher education). The task is the training of teachers of domestic science and other vocational subjects at intermediate and secondary technical and vocational schools. Condition of admission is the leaving certificate (Reifezeugnis) of an appropriate secondary technical or vocational school, for certain practical subjects the master craftsman's certificate (see 5.2.2.1.). The curriculum consists of some conventional secondary school subjects like religion, German, history, theory and practice of education, and the training in the specific vocational skills which the candidates have to teach. At the end of the courses the candidates have to pass a final examination (Lehrantsprüfung) which entitles the candidate to teach domestic science or other vocational subjects at vocational intermediate or secondary schools.
10. Non-university type higher institutions	Universities and arts colleges		Teachers for general and specialized theoretical subjects at technical and vocational schools must have accomplished university type higher education (see 8.1. and 8.2.) and must either have passed the final examination for secondary school teachers (see 8.1.9.) or have at least 5 years' practical experience in an appropriate professional field. The teaching staff is composed of particularly qualified secondary school teachers, members of the teaching staff of university type higher institutions, experienced experts from professional life.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
11. University type higher institutions			The teaching staff is composed of: (a) Professors (Universitätsprofessoren und Hochschulprofessoren, respectively), they are faculty members and federal civil servants appointed by the Federal President. (b) Emeritus Professors (Emeritierte Professoren), who are retired professors. (c) Honorary Professors (Honorarprofessoren), who are scholars and scientists awarded a <i>venia docendi</i> for outstanding achievements in a special field. (d) Assistant Professors (Universitäts- und Hochschuldozenten), who are university teachers with a <i>venia docendi</i> for an entire field of studies or a part of an academic subject. (A "<i>venia docendi</i>" is granted after an examination to scientists who can prove a sufficient scientific activity). (e) Lecturers (Lehrbeauftragte), who do not need a <i>venia docendi</i>; they are charged, mostly for a limited period, to give special science lectures. (f) Instructors (Lektoren or Instruktoren), who are teachers with or without a <i>venia docendi</i>, responsible for teaching certain classes, or giving certain courses, in particular in practical subjects or skills. (g) Visiting professors, visiting assistant professors, and visiting lecturers who are university teachers of an academic subject from another national or foreign university. A professor is appointed by the Federal President on the recommendation of the Federal Minister of Science and Research and with the approval of the Federal Government, from a list of three candidates submitted by the board of the faculty. The board of the faculty provides all other members of the teaching staff with the <i>venia docendi</i> or entrusts them with the task of teaching classes or giving courses or lectures. There are also "Hochschulassistenten" whose task is to assist the "Professors" in research, teaching and administration and who in addition to these activities may prepare a university career. Finally, in particular at the arts colleges there are federal teachers with the status of secondary school teachers who have responsibilities similar to those of professors, and teachers under contract with special teaching assignments.

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IRELAND

(June 1972)

Compulsory schooling : 8 years, from the age of 6 to 14
The compulsory school-leaving age will be raised to 15 in 1972

IRELAND

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. <u>Pre-primary education</u>	-	To be 4 years of age (3 in case of a private nursery school)	-	-	Most national schools have infant departments which cater for children from the age of 4 to the age of 6. There are also a few private pre-primary schools which charge fees and accept children from the age of 3 to 6.	Pre-primary	-
1.1. Nursery schools (Infants)							
1.2. National schools							
1.3. Non-aided schools							
2. <u>Primary education</u>	6	To be 6 years of age (however, pupils can start at 4)	-	Full time	Primary education in Ireland is provided in the main, by National (primary) schools. These schools are State-aided, the tuition is free of charge, they are managed by the local Catholic or Protestant clergy and cater for children between the age of 6 to 14. Compulsory education starts at 6. The compulsory school-leaving age will be raised to 15 in 1972. National school teachers are paid by the Department of Education and the curriculum of the schools is laid down by the Minister for Education. The six years of study are known as "standards" (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. standard). A record of each pupil's performance is kept by the school Principal and it is passed on to the Principal of the post-primary school to which the pupil transfers after completing the sixth class at the age of 12-13 years. Progress reports are sent regularly to parents.	Primary	1-6
2.1. National schools							
2.2. Non-aided primary schools (private)	6-8	To be 6 years of age		Full time	Non-aided establishments providing primary education represent a very small proportion of primary schools. They charge fees and many of them are attached to secondary schools as preparatory departments.	Primary	1-6/8

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
3. <u>Special education</u>	-	-	-	Full time	These are national schools for the physically and mentally handicapped. There are different schools for mentally handicapped children, for the deaf and the hard of hearing, for blind and partially sighted pupils, for physically handicapped children, and for the emotionally disturbed.	Special	Variable
4. <u>General secondary education</u>					In some areas where there is no provision for secondary education, national schools have been allowed to provide secondary instruction to pupils who have completed the primary programme. These pupils are admitted to the Department's examination for secondary school certificates on the same conditions as pupils from secondary schools. These secondary departments of national schools are referred to as "Secondary Tops". Most secondary tops are in convent national schools. Secondary schools are private establishments largely owned and run by religious organisations. They may charge fees but most schools have opted into the "Scheme for Free Post-Primary Education". Therefore, they do not charge fees and the Department of Education pays them a supplemental grant per pupil to compensate. In addition the Department pays capital grants to schools to cover the normal running costs of the schools. The schools are subject to inspection, follow a curriculum laid down by the Minister of Education and prepare pupils for State examinations. Although secondary school authorities are entirely free in their choice of teachers, the Department of Education pays the major portion of their salaries provided they employ a certain minimum number of registered secondary teachers related to the number of pupils.		

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
4.1. Junior cycle							
4.1.1. Secondary schools and Secondary Tops	3-4	Completion of primary school	Intermediate certificate	Full time	The "junior" course of 3-4 years' duration provides a general education which enables pupils to enter at 15 or 16 an occupation mainly of a clerical or commercial nature or, alternatively, to continue more advanced studies in the secondary school, a vocational school, comprehensive or community school. The intermediate certificate is generally taken at the age of 15-16, after a 3-4 year secondary course.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7-9/10
4.1.2. Non-aided secondary schools			Group certificate, see vocational education				
4.1.3. Comprehensive school	3	To have completed primary school	Intermediate certificate	Full time	Courses of a mixed academic and vocational nature leading to the Intermediate Examination taken at the age of 15-16 after 3 years post-primary education. Selection will occur after this examination.	General secondary (a) and (b)	7 - 9
4.2. Senior cycle							
4.2.1. Secondary schools and Secondary Tops	2	Intermediate certificate	Leaving certificate	Full time	The "senior" course of 2 years' duration leads to the Leaving Certificate which enables pupils to enter the University or an educational institution of similar standing or higher grade of clerical or commercial occupations. This Leaving Certificate examination is usually taken at the age of 17 or 18.	General secondary (a)	10 - 11
4.2.2. Residential schools	2	Intermediate certificate	Leaving certificate	Full time	They are almost all of the academic secondary type. Most of them take day pupils as well. Those with boarding fees below a certain figure are entitled to the per capita tuition grant under the "Scheme for Free Post-Primary Education", and also (where applicable) certain pupils in them qualify for remoteness grants.	General secondary (a)	10 - 11
4.2.3. Non-aided secondary schools	2	Intermediate certificate	Leaving certificate	Full time	There are a few non-aided secondary schools. They enjoy complete independence as regards curriculum, employment of teachers and pupils' entrance requirements. No State grants are paid to those schools nor to the teachers in them.	General secondary (a)	10 - 11

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
4.2.4. Other aided (including Residential Domestic) 4.2.5. Religious schools 4.3. Reformatory and Industrial schools	4	-	-	Full time	Reformatory schools are centres for the detention of young offenders between the ages of 12-16. Industrial schools receive pupils for various reasons such as failure of parents to care for them, persistent non-attendance at school, etc. The normal leaving age is 16, but the Minister for Education may order the early release of children in certain circumstances. Both these categories of schools come under the administration of the Department of Education. All children in Reformatory and Industrial schools receive primary education either at recognised national schools within the institution or at local national schools. A few of them receive post-primary education in secondary or vocational schools and some few go on to higher education.	Primary or general secondary (b)	Variable
5. Vocational and technical education Vocational schools, Technical and Technological colleges					Vocational schools, Technical schools, Technical and Technological colleges are operated by Vocational Education Committees which are based in Local Government Electoral Areas and of which there are 38 altogether. 27 county committees, 4 city committees and 7 urban district committees. Members of these committees must be representative of educational, cultural, industrial and commercial interests in the area. Approximately half of the committee members must be elected representatives on the parent local body, county council, corporation or urban district council. A committee's programme and expenditure is subject to the approval of the Minister for Education, but, generally,		

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification Type of Education (7) Years of Study (8)
5.1. Vocational education 5.1.1. 2-year courses	2	To have completed primary school and be 12 years old on or before the 31st December of the year of admission	Day Vocational certificate (for subjects and conditions see attached list - page 4)	Full time	once the basic educational and financial schemes have been approved a considerable degree of flexibility and discretion is allowed in regard to the actual organisation of courses. The committees operated under the Vocational Education Act 1930, and derive their resources locally through rates or property taxes and from central funds in the form of a grant. Vocational schools provide post-primary education with a technical or practical bias. The Committee's schools and colleges also have responsibilities in the fields of pre-employment specialist education, whole-time and part-time craft education, further and higher technical and commercial education on a full time and part-time basis and in the field of General adult education.	Technical secondary (b) 7-8

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/ Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.1.2. 3-year courses	3	As 5.1.1.	Intermediate certificate (for subjects and con- ditions see attached list - page 4)	Full time	Pupils who take their Intermediate Certificate in Vocational schools generally present for a number of practical subjects. For example, a typical curriculum in the case of boys would be woodwork and/or metal-work, mechanical drawing, mathematics, science, Irish, English; in the case of girls commerce and/or home economics, science, mathematics, art, Irish, English. A significant and increasing number of both boys and girls present for history, geography and a modern continental language. In general, practical subject emphasis is becoming less a mandatory feature of the school and more and more the curricula are determined in the light of student needs as established by a growing pupil guidance service. The trend in these circumstances is towards comprehensive provision.	Technical secondary (b)	7-9
5.1.3. 5-year courses	5	As 5.1.1.	Leaving certificate (for subjects and conditions see attached list - page 4)	Full time	The Leaving Certificate courses offered in Vocational schools generally contain an emphasis on practical subjects and applied sciences. Some typical curricula would be (a) engineering workshop theory and practice and/or building construction, technical drawing, mechanics, mathematics, Irish, English. (b) business organisation, accounting, economics, economic history, mathematics, Irish, English, French. An increasing number of students are opting for a heavily science weighted curriculum with separate studies in chemistry, physics and biology.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	7-11

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2. Technical and adult education				Full time Part time	Technical education is legally defined as education pertaining to trade, manufacture, commerce, and other industrial pursuits and including education in science, art and domestic subjects. Courses of a technical education nature are conducted in larger vocational schools and range from full-time pre-employment courses, through day and block-release courses, to evening courses. Examinations taken are those of the Department of Education or of a number of external examining bodies or of professional or other institutions. The current trend is towards consolidating block-release and higher level technical courses in a number of technical and technological colleges (see 5.3.) at geographically convenient centres throughout the country, thus enabling vocational schools to concentrate on 2nd level and adult education.		
5.2.1. Pre-employment courses	1-2	To have completed Day Vocational certificate course (see 5.1.1.)	Department of Education certificate awarded in co-operation with Training Authority, City and Guilds certificates.	Full time	These courses are generally in the fields of secretarial work, hotel and catering, retail distribution and clothing and tailoring.	Technical secondary (b)	9-9/10
5.2.2. Operative courses			City and Guilds certificates	Part time	These courses are provided for semi-skilled workers who wish to become more proficient in their skills and understand something of their theoretical basis.	Complementary	
5.2.3. Trade/Craft courses	2-4	To have completed educational qualifications (usually Day Vocational certificates or Intermediate certificate level) for registration as an apprentice and to	Junior (after 2 years) and Senior (after 4 years) Trade certificate of the Department of Education	Part time	These courses, when held in vocational schools, are with a few exceptions provided on a day-release basis. Students attend for one or two full days per week and frequently supplement their day-time studies with evening courses. Examinations are taken generally during the first four years of apprenticeship. Trades	Complementary	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
Type of Education (1)						Type of Education (1)	Years of Study (8)
5.2.4. Adult vocational courses	Variable	be apprenticed in the particular trade Variable	Technical and Commercial certificates of Dept. of Education. Exams of various professional and other institutes. University diploma exams.	Variable	catered for in this way are fitting, turning, carpentry and joinery and motor car engineering. These courses come under two main headings, technical and commercial. They are usually attended by people at work and in subjects or studies related to the work that they are doing. Attendance patterns vary, but the majority are evening courses, though an increasing number are provided on a short, intensive basis. On the technical side such subjects as chemistry, engineering science, technical drawing, building construction, textiles, technology, food science, etc. are studied. On the commercial side studies range from shorthand and typing, through office skills, retail practice, modern continental languages, accountancy, work study, supervisory techniques, administration, lower level and middle level management practice. In the rural vocational schools courses of interest to farmers are provided in the evenings or alternatively, in the winter time, during daylight hours.	Adult	Variable
5.2.5. Adult education courses	Variable	Variable	Leaving certificate / adult education diplomas. No exams.	Variable	Vocational schools generally offer a wide range of adult education activities both within the schools and in out-centres in the schools' districts. These courses may be of a general education type in which event the students may sit for the Leaving Certificate Examination on a subject by subject basis. Alternatively general interest adult education courses are provided in such subjects as cookery, child care, home decoration, gardening and horticulture, woodwork and furniture making, building construction, art, crafts, dressmaking and dress design, motor car maintenance, metalwork, continental languages, music, as well as lecture series.	Adult	Variable

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.3. Technical and Technological colleges	Variable	Variable	Trade, Technical and Technological exams of the Dept. of Education. City and Guilds Craft and Technician certificate. Exams of professional and other institutions. National and college based certificates and diplomas, extern qualifications.	Variable	covering topics of cultural, scientific, economic, social and political interest. Students on this type of course generally do not take examinations except if the course is linked to the definitive adult education programmes run in conjunction with the universities, in which event diploma exams conducted by the universities are held. Technical and technological colleges are at present established in Dublin, Dundalk, Carlow, Athlone, Letterkenny, Sligo and Waterford. New colleges are being built in Galway, Cork and Limerick. In general these colleges cater for trade and technician courses and for the corresponding levels in business education. A number of the larger colleges offer courses to full professional level in certain disciplines. The colleges provide part-time evening courses, day-release courses, block-release courses, sandwich courses and full-time courses. The levels of entry vary with the nature of the course and course duration depends on the attendance pattern, whether full-time or part-time. The colleges in Dublin are administered directly by the local Vocational Committee while those in the provincial centres are designated as having a Regional function and are administered by Boards of Management which are responsible in the first instance to the local Vocational Education Committee. Each college has a council representative of business, industrial and educational interests in the region to guide it in policy matters. In the case of Limerick a trade-level college under the local Vocational Education Committee and an independently administered Institute of Higher Education are provided.	Technical secondary, complementary and higher non-university	Variable

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
Type of Education (7)						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.3.1. Trade and Craft Technician courses	2-4	Day Vocational certificate (see 5.1.1.) or Intermediate certificate (see 5.1.2.)	Trade certificates of Dept. of Education. City and Guilds certificates. College certificates.	Full time and part time	The general trend is towards the centralisation of apprentice and technician level courses within the colleges, thus freeing the vocational schools for more extensive work in second level and adult education. Introductory full-time courses are available in the plumbing, mechanical, electrical, radio service and chef trades. Part-time courses on a block-release basis (1 term per year for each of the first 4 years of apprenticeship) and on a day-release basis (1 full day per week for each of the first 4 years of apprenticeship) are available for the following trades: fitting, turning, toolmaking, metal plate work, brass-finishing, boiler-making, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, upholstery, plumbing, plastering, brickwork, painting and decorating, woodcutting machinists, motor engineering, electrical installation, radio and T.V. servicing, printing and bookbinding, bakery, welding. Students generally take their junior trade certificates after 2 years and their senior trade certificates after 4 years. Liberal studies are included in trade courses. Supplementary courses in related sciences and mathematics for trade students are available on an optional basis in the evening time. Courses on a similar basis are provided in telecommunications and electronics and in dental mechanics work. Full-time and part-time craft-technician courses leading to City and Guilds qualifications are available in the science technician field. Full-time and part-time courses in draughtsmanship and tracing are also provided.	Complementary and technical secondary (b)	9-10 9-12

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification Type of Education (7) Years of Study (8)
5.3.2. Technician and corresponding level Business courses	2-5	Leaving certificate (see 5.1.3.) or equivalent	Technological exams of Dept. of Education. National certificates and diplomas. College certificates and diplomas. Exams of professional and other institutions. City and Guilds Technician Certificate. University diploma.	Full time and part time or mixture	Courses at this level are generally organised on a full-time or full-time equivalent basis of two years leading to a certificate stage. Students may incidentally sit the examinations of a number of external bodies while pursuing the College courses. Most courses require some relevant working experience on the part of students and in the case of full-time students vacation employment of a suitable kind is arranged by the College authorities. The Certificate stage is a fairly general one within the discipline chosen and intense specialisation is undertaken in a third year (Diploma stage). Part-time courses within this range generally have an introductory full-time component followed by block-release, or if they are on a day-release basis two full days attendance per week is required. Courses of this type are available in the following disciplines with specialisations shown in brackets: Business Studies (accounting, marketing, secretarial, personnel, management); Engineering (mechanical, heating and ventilating, production, industrial, marine, naval architecture, chemical, plastics, agricultural, instrumentation, electronic, electrical-heavy current, electrical-light current, telecommunications, civil); Applied Sciences (chemical, physical, biological, mathematics and computing); Building Construction (architecture, surveying, construction services); Medical Laboratory Sciences (haematology, serology and blood transfusion, biochemistry, pathology and histopathology, bacteriology); Catering, (hotel management, institution management, demonstrator).	Technical secondary (b) Higher non-university or university

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
5.3.3. Professional courses and University Degree courses	3-5	Leaving certificate with some honours grades and certain subjects specified	College diplomas accredited by external professional institutes. Professional institute exams. External University exams.	Full time and sandwich	Courses of this type are available in Dublin and to a limited extent so far in provincial centres. In general they cover the disciplines of architecture, surveying, town planning, mechanical and electrical engineering, ophthalmology, dietetics and professional level business studies. External degree examinations in the sciences, the arts and economics from the University of London are taken at a number of centres. Generally the courses incorporate a period of professional practice either as a portion of the course or on a sandwich basis. A Council for National Educational Awards is in the process of being established to rationalise qualifications under 5.3.2. and 5.3.3.	Higher non-university or university	12-14/16
5.3.4. Technical College - Miscellaneous	Variable	Variable	Dept. of Education certificates. City and Guilds certificates. College certificates. University and other diplomas. No exams.	Variable	The courses in question here do not fall into the conventional structures. Full-time courses of relatively short duration are available in marine radio, radar and navigation. Part-time courses in textile technology, flour milling, paper technology, boot and shoe manufacture, dairy technology, etc. are generally serviced by the Department of Education or City and Guilds Exams. Courses in hotel management and in other levels of hotel work are serviced by College exams, as are operative courses in a number of fields such as food processing. Short courses of a management type, on work-study, quality control, computers in business, etc., generally do not lead to specific qualifications. Full-time courses are available in photography, journalism and photographic journalism. Postgraduate courses in specific topics such as microbiology, chromatography, low cost automation, computer studies, etc., are held on demand. Adult education courses such as those referred to in 5.2.5. are also held in a number of the colleges and in some cases these lead to a specific diploma awarded by University or other institution.	Complementary and adult	Variable

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Subjects of the Day Vocational Certificate Examination

1. Book-keeping	10. Mechanical Drawing	19. Irish
2. Commercial Arithmetic	11. Art	20. English
3. Commerce	12. Woodwork	21. French
4. Typing	13. Metalwork	22. German
5. Shorthand	14. Science A (Physical Sciences emphasis)	23. History and Geography
6. Cookery	15. Science B (Biological Sciences emphasis)	24. Spanish
7. Needlework	16. Mathematics	25. Italian
8. Domestic Science	17. Business Methods	26. Magnetism and Electricity
9. Laundry and Home Management	18. Retail Practice	

To get a Day Vocational Certificate in:

Manual Training

Passes in 12 or 13 and in 10 or 11 are mandatory. All other subjects optional.

Commerce

Passes in 1, 3 and in 2 or 16 mandatory. All other subjects optional.

Rural Science

Passes in 15 and in 12 or 13 mandatory. All other subjects optional.

Home Economics

Passes in 6 and 7 and 8 or 9 mandatory. All other subjects optional.

List of approved subjects for the Intermediate Certificate Examinations

Irish (Higher Course; Lower Course)	Woodwork	Home Economics
English (Higher Course; Lower Course)	Metalwork	Music
Mathematics (Higher Course; Lower Course)	Mechanical Drawing	General and Practical Musicianship
History and Geography	German	General Musicianship
Latin	Spanish	Art
Greek	Italian	Commerce
Hebrew	Science - A (Physical Sciences emphasis)	
French	Science - B (Biological Sciences emphasis)	

To qualify for the award of the Intermediate Certificate candidates must pass in Irish and any other four subjects from the approved list.

Subjects of the Leaving Certificate Examination

Irish	Applied Mathematics	Home Economics (Scientific and Social)
English	Physics	Home Economics (General)
Latin	Chemistry	Accounting
Greek	Physics and Chemistry	Business Organisation
Hebrew	Agricultural Science	Economics
French	Biology	Economic History
German	Agricultural Economics	Art
Italian	Engineering Workshop Theory and Practice	Music
Spanish	Technical Drawing	General and Practical Musicianship
History	Building Construction	General Musicianship
Geography	Mechanics	
Mathematics	Applied Physics	

Separate Ordinary Level and Higher Level papers are set in all subjects excepting Building Construction, Technical Drawing, and Engineering Workshop Theory and Practice. Common Level papers are set in these subjects. Certain combinations of subjects are excluded e.g. (a) Physics and Chemistry with either of the separate subjects Physics, Chemistry, Applied Physics, (b) Agricultural Science and Biology.

For the award of a Leaving Certificate a candidate who is a recognised pupil of a post-primary school must pass in Irish and in any other four subjects in any one year. From 1969 onwards a candidate, whether a recognised post-primary pupil or not, may combine successes obtained in different years at the Leaving Certificate examination for the purposes of the award of the Leaving Certificate. A candidate who is not following an approved Leaving Certificate course may be admitted to the Leaving Certificate Examination in one or more subjects provided he/she has attained the age of 17 years on or before the 31st July of the year of the examination.

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6. Other establishments offering technical courses							
6.1. Dublin College of Technology	1	Group Certificate or Intermediate Certificate in appropriate subjects	Radio Engineer Certificate	Full time	Radio Engineering course on a full-time basis and mainly meant for Army Signal Corps Officers.	Complementary Higher non-university	
6.1.1. Kevin St. Centre	2-3		Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Certificate of Proficiency in Radio-telegraphy (1st and 2nd class)	Full time	This Marine Radio Officers' course, if taken on a full-time day basis lasts for 2 years, and for 3 years if taken on a part-time evening basis.	Technical secondary (b)	
	3 months	To be a Radio Officer	-	Full time	A Marine Radar Maintenance course for Radio Officers seeking radar training.	Higher non-university	
	3	To be a Post-Office Technician Trainee	Post-Office Technician Certificate (Class A or B)	Block release (1 term per year)	A course in Post-Office Telecommunications.	Higher non-university	
	4	To be an Electricity Supply Board Apprentice	Advanced Electrical Engineering (Dept. of Education) Technician's Certificate (City and Guilds of London)	Block release (1 term per year)	Electrical Technician's course.	Higher non-university	
	-	To be a 3rd year Electrical Apprentice	Advanced Electrical Engineering (Dept. of Education)	Day release	Electrical Engineering course.	Higher non-university	
	6 weeks	To be a 5th year Electricity Supply Board Apprentice	Special topics (refrigeration, switchgear, metering, etc.)	Block release	E.S.B. Apprentices' Special Course.	Higher non-university	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.1.2. Bolton St. Centre	3	To be a Chemical Laboratory Assistant	Laboratory Technician's Certificate (City and Guilds of London)	Day release	Laboratory Technicians' course (one day and two evenings per week)	Higher non-university	
	2	To be a Laboratory Assistant	-	Part time	Micro-biology evening course.	Higher non-university	
	4	To be a Flour Milling Employee	Advanced Flour Milling Technology (Dept. of Education)	Part time	Flour Milling Technology evening course.	Higher non-university	
	3-6	Leaving Certificate and employees of building	Advanced Building Construction (Dept. of Education)	Full time and part time	Building Technology course, if taken on a full-time day basis it lasts for 3 years and 6 years if taken on a part-time evening basis.	Higher non-university	
	3	Group Certificate or Intermediate Certificate	Advanced Motor Car Engineering (Dept. of Education) Final Examination (Institution of the Motor Industry)	Full time	Motor Engineering course.	Higher non-university	
6.2. The Crawford Municipal Technical Institute (Cork)	4	To be a 3rd year Mechanical Engineering Apprentice or a Draughtsman (Engineering design officers)	Advanced Mechanical Engineering (Dept. of Education) Part I (Institution of Mechanical Engineers)	Day release	Mechanical Engineering course run on a day release basis (2 days per week)	Higher non-university	
	1	To be a Trainee Draughtsman	-	Day release	Structural Steelwork course. Two days per week.	Technical secondary (b)	
	3	To be a Post Office Technician Trainee	Post Office Technician Certificate (Class A or B)	Block release (1 term per year)	Post Office Telecommunications course.	Complementary technical secondary (b)	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.3. Commercial courses in Vocational Schools	3	To be a Mechanical Engineering Apprentice (Irish Shipping Ltd.)	Advanced Mechanical Engineering (Dept. of Education)	Full time	Marine Engineering course.	Higher non-university	
	2	Leaving Certificate	Applied Chemistry (Diploma stage, Dept. of Education)	Full time	Industrial Science course.	Higher non-university	
	Variable	Variable	Variable	Part time	Vocational schools also offer courses leading to Certificate in commercial subjects. As for "Technological Certificates", examinations are in 3 stages (Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced). These examinations cover general commercial subjects (short-hand, typewriting, commerce, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, economics, geography), retail practice (commodities, commercial procedure), and languages (Irish, English, French, German, Spanish, Italian). Courses at the Higher level are mainly provided at the College of Commerce in Dublin and Cork, but more limited facilities are available at a number of provincial centres.	Complementary, Technical secondary (b) and Higher non-university	
6.3.2. College of Commerce, (School of Management Studies)	10 weeks	-	-	Full time	These courses are attended mainly by middle and senior management personnel in industry concerned with the operation of work study schemes within their own firms, or with general management in firms having work study schemes.	Complementary	
6.3.3. Vocational Schools/Centres, Dublin College of Technology	-	-	City and Guilds Certificates (see list)	Part time	Students in attendance at Vocational schools can also follow courses leading to City and Guilds of London Institute Certificate.	Complementary, Technical secondary (b)	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Ultra. Instruction (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
6.4. College of Technology in Kevin Street and Bolton Street (Dublin)	4-7		Professional qualifications	Full time and part time	In addition to the various courses mentioned above, some highly specialised institutions provide also certificates of degree standard. Courses leading to professional qualifications in science, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, quantity surveying and architecture are provided by the City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee at the College of Technology in Kevin Street and Bolton Street. The duration of courses varies from a minimum of 4 years (full-time day) to a maximum of 7 years (part-time day and evening).	Higher non-university and university	
6.5. School of Art (Cork) The examinations taken by students attending these courses at the College of Technology in Dublin and the School of Art in Cork, are those of the following professional institutions: - Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors - Institution of Mechanical Engineers - Institute of Electrical Engineers - Royal Institute of Chemistry	4-7		Professional qualifications Intermediate and Final Graduate Membership Parts I and II Graduate Membership Parts I and II Associateship	Full time and part time	Courses in architecture only available at the School of Art in Cork. Corporate membership of professional bodies require, in addition to the necessary academic qualifications, suitable practical training plus a specified period in a responsible post in the relevant field of activity.	Higher non-university and university	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
- Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland - Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland - London University			Intermediate and Final Associate Membership B.Sc. Degree (External) Part I (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics) Part II (Chemistry and Mathematics)				
7. Agricultural Education							
7.1. Agricultural colleges	1-2		Certificate in Agriculture	Full time	Four State and 7 State-aided residential agricultural colleges provide a 1-year certificate course in general agriculture for young men between the ages 16-20 years. (One State-aided college admits young women to the agricultural course).	Complementary Technical secondary (b)	Vari-able
	1-1½	Full secondary education and honours certificate in Agriculture	Diploma	Full time	Some of the colleges have a 2nd year Diploma course in specialised agricultural subjects e.g. pig management, beef cattle and sheep production, and farm machinery.	Higher non-university	Vari-able
7.2. Horticultural colleges	2	Special entrance examination	Diploma in Horticulture	Full time	Two-year Diploma course in amenity horticulture for young men and women in State Botanic Gardens, and a 2-year residential Diploma course in commercial horticulture in two State-aided colleges - one for young men and one for young women.	Higher non-university	Vari-able
7.3. Rural Domestic Economy schools	1		Certificate in Rural Domestic Economy	Full time	Seven State-aided residential schools provide a 1-year Certificate course in rural home economics including poultry-keeping and dairying.	Technical secondary (b)	Vari-able

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.4. Munster Institute	3	Special entrance examination	Diploma: Instructor in Poultry-keeping and Buttermaking. Diploma: Instructor in Farm Home Management	Full time	One State Institute for women providing 3-year residential courses for training of teachers and instructors in Poultry and in Farm Home Management. In the case of the Munster Institute nominal fees are charged; in the other schools and colleges about 80 per cent of the students have full scholarships.	Higher non-university	Variable
8. Teacher Training							
8.1. Training colleges	2	The standard of entrance is that of the secondary school leaving certificate. (1) Candidates who have qualified at the training college entrance examination of the current year. (2) University graduates. (3) Untrained teachers who have passed the entrance examinations within the preceding 5 years. (This refers mainly to religious serving as temporary untrained assistants). (4) Mature students	Teacher's National Certificate	Full time	Candidates for the entrance examination must be between 17 and 21 years of age. The examination consists of a preliminary test in Needlework (Girls), Singing (Boys), a pass in the secondary schools Leaving Certificate Examination with honours in Irish and two other subjects, and passes in English and Mathematics, qualifying tests in Oral Irish, Oral English, Singing (Girls) and an interview. All these are compulsory. For further details, see section, Teachers' Training.	Higher non-university	13-14
8.2. Specialist Training colleges					See section Teachers' Training.	Higher non-university	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9. <u>Adult Education</u> - Universities (Extra-mural departments) - Vocational Education - Church Bodies - Trade Unions - The National Training Council					Each of the National University of Ireland Colleges organises courses of adult education. In UCD a board of extra-mural studies supervises the provision of courses in the College itself and, in conjunction with vocational education committees and others, of courses in a number of Leinster towns. The courses held in the College cover a wide variety of subjects - art, Irish studies, music, literature, biblical studies, history; the other courses are broadly based on the social sciences and lead to College diplomas. There is a department of adult education in UCC. The Director consults with staff in the College, vocational education committees and country committees of agriculture and organises 2-year diploma courses in five of the Munster counties; the emphasis in these courses is on the social sciences and their practical application to modern problems. In addition, an annual series of public lectures is given in this College under the auspices of an Extension Committee of the College, Cork Corporation and the trade unions; the Corporation provides a grant for these lectures. A 2-year diploma course in social and economic sciences is organised by University College, Galway, in a number of Connaught centres. Trinity College offers each term a programme of lectures on various subjects open to the general public. The vocational education committees offer many courses in language, handicrafts, and other subjects that are intended for adults wishing to improve their skills; some also offer series of lectures on a range of general subjects, sometimes in conjunction with other bodies. A number of retraining centres have been established in industrial and growth areas by the National Training Council for the purpose of retraining workers.	Adult	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
Type of Education (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10. Higher education 10.1. Universities					Ireland has two universities: the National University of Ireland - which has constituent colleges in Dublin, Cork, Galway and a "recognised" college, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth - and the University of Dublin (Trinity College). Both universities as well as the constituent colleges of the National University are autonomous self-governing bodies, but they receive a considerable proportion of their income from the State in the form of annual grants. Entrance to each University may be obtained (subject to limitations of student numbers in certain faculties) by way of the University's own matriculation examination or by passing at prescribed levels in requisite subjects in certain recognised examinations (including the Irish Department of Education's Leaving Certificate examination). The four university colleges each provide the usual range of degree courses. Training for the profession of medicine is also given in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. The three colleges of the National University have separate staffs and conduct their courses independently. The approval of courses of study, conduct of examinations, appointment of external examiners and award of degrees are the responsibility of the Senate of the National University which includes representatives of the Colleges; members of the Senate are nominated by the government.	Higher university	

IRELAND

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10.1.1. The National University - University College, Dublin - University College, Cork - University College, Galway	3-6	Matriculation examination: In 1972 and after a minimum of 6 subjects will be required including passes in Irish, English and another language (which must be Latin or Greek for a course in Arts) as well as 3 other subjects from the Matriculation Programme which must include mathematics and/or a science subject depending on the requirements of particular faculties.	First diploma, First degree, Higher diploma, Master's degree, Doctorate	Full time	At the National University the duration of a 1st degree course is usually 3 years in Arts subjects, 4 years in Engineering, Dairy Science and agriculture, 5 years in dentistry, veterinary science and architecture, and 6 years in medicine. The degrees are conferred after the successful completion of examinations.	Higher university	
10.1.2. The University of Dublin (Trinity College)	4-6	Matriculation examination: To pass the examination in full a candidate must: (a) pass in English composition; and (b) pass in 5 further subjects, i.e. either: (i) Latin and 4 others, of which at least 1 must not be a language (including English literature) or (ii) mathematics and 4 others which must include at least one language other than English, and (c) pass with a mark of not less	"	Full time	At Trinity College the duration of a 1st degree course is 4 years in Arts subjects, science engineering and agriculture, 5 in dentistry and veterinary science and 6 in medicine. The degrees are also obtained after successful completion of a set of examinations.	Higher university	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
10.2. The Royal College of Surgeons	6	than 50%-59% in 3 or more of those 5 further subjects. A candidate may have to satisfy certain additional requirements for certain honour or professional courses.		Full time	Training for the professions of medicine and dentistry is given in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.	Higher university	
10.3. Other types of courses offered by the Universities	3		B.A. (pass or general)	Part time	Evening courses. Students are accepted for entry to the course on a 3 year cyclical basis.	Higher university	
- University College, Dublin	4		B.Comm. (pass or honours)	Part time	Entries are accepted only every 4 years.	Higher university	
- University College, Cork	4		B.A. (pass or general)	Part time	The College offers a 2-year course taken on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings, for national teachers exempted from the first arts course on the results of their training college examinations. Students are accepted on a 2-year cyclical basis.	Higher university	
- University College, Galway	2		B.A.	Part time	In addition to part-time degree courses, UCD provides part-time courses for a diploma in library training, a diploma in public administration, a certificate in accountancy, and certain teaching certificates. UCC in conjunction with the City of Cork Vocational Education Committee, organises a part-time course for a diploma in chemical technology.	Higher university	

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
- Trinity College (Dublin)	-	-	-	Part time	Evening courses in Arts and Commerce at Trinity College have been discontinued since 1963-64, but the College at present provides the following evening courses: (a) For under-graduate students: (i) a degree (B.Sc.) course in Computer Science; (ii) a diploma course in Systems Analysis. (b) For post-graduate students: Diploma courses in engineering, Mathematics, Statistics for Engineers, and Computers for Engineers.	Higher university	
10.4. St. Patrick's College (Maynooth)	3	Same as for National University of Ireland	-	Full time	This college occupies a dual position. It is a Pontifical university, conferring degrees in Philosophy, Theology and Canon Law, and also a "recognised" College of the National University of Ireland providing degree courses in Arts and Science and a post-graduate course for the Higher Diploma in Education. Lay students (men and women) are now admitted to the courses in Arts, Science and Education.	Higher university	
11. Other types of schools - Non-aided - Religious schools	-	-	-	Full time	A very small number of these private schools conducted by religious bodies provide secondary education, without State aid, for aspirants to the religious life. For the most part, however, private religious schools offer higher education courses. These schools are major seminaries and schools of Theology and Philosophy instructing candidates for the Church.	Secondary and higher non-university	

IRELAND

CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY FIELDS OF STUDY

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Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
Architecture Agriculture, forestry and horticulture Veterinary science Arts including Music Celtic studies Education Philosophy	Architecture Agriculture " Humanities Fine Arts Humanities Education Humanities	Dairy science Social science Dentistry Engineering Medicine Science Law	Agriculture Social science Medical sciences Technology Medical sciences Pure science Law

IRELAND

TEACHER'S TRAINING

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Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Primary Schools (National Schools)	Training Colleges	1	To be recognised as a qualified national teacher in Ireland, one must have completed a course of training in a recognised training college. A university qualification does not of itself entitle a person to recognition as a national teacher. For recognition university graduates must do a 1-year course in a training college. There are at present five State-aided colleges where the majority of national teachers are trained. The colleges are under ecclesiastical control and management, but the admission of students, the appointment and conditions of service of professional staff and certain matters of administration (including the amount of the student fee) are subject to the approval of the Minister for Education. The number of students to be admitted each year is also a matter for the Minister. Candidates must hold the secondary school Leaving Certificate and are accepted for training on the results of the Training College Entrance Examination. Students who satisfy the academic and income qualifications of the Higher Education Grants scheme may obtain grants. Students who do not satisfy the aforementioned academic qualifications may obtain loans (which they must repay when their studies are over). (a) General education subjects (Irish, English, History, Geography, reading and recitation, French, Spanish, Music, Maths, Philosophy, Latin). (b) Professional subjects (principles of education, teaching methods, teaching practice). (c) Special subjects (physical training, rural science, vocal music, Art & Crafts, Kindergarten, Physiology). A shortened course exists for university graduates. For subjects outside metalwork, woodwork and domestic science, a university degree or a professional qualification is required. Secondary school teacher training is provided by the Universities which award the Higher Diploma in Education to students in possession of a first university degree. The Higher Diploma requires only 1 year of part-time study; students follow a programme comprising 10 hours of classwork per week and 4 hours of teaching practice in a secondary school, in principle under the supervision of university teachers.
2. Secondary Schools	University	1	Teachers of woodwork, metalwork and Home Economics are trained by the Department which organises training courses for non-graduate teachers in secondary education, in those subjects in which university courses are not available. Entry to training courses is on a strictly competitive basis, and the duration of the course varies with the nature of the course. The entry requirement for manual instructors is practical trade experience. Candidates are expected to have at least 3 years satisfactory trade experience. In addition they must be not less than 20 nor more than 30 years of age.
3. Teachers of specialised subjects	Variable but generally 2 years	Variable but generally 2 years	
3.1. Woodwork, metalwork (vocational schools)	Department of Education (rented accommodation from vocational education committees)	Variable but generally 2 years	

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
3.2. Home Economics	St. Catherine's College and St. Angela's College	3	All candidates accepted for training are awarded a scholarship. The average week-day timetable covers about 38 hours on woodwork, 35 on metalwork and 46 hours on building courses. On all courses about 3 hours are given to teaching practice and blackboard drawing, 5 hours to vernacular language and 4 hours to mathematics. Technical and trade subjects absorb the balance of this time, building construction, building science, geometry, mechanical drawing, mechanics, carpentry and joinery and cabinet-making for woodwork teachers; engineering science, magnetism and electricity, workshop theory and practice, garage practice, automobile electricity and motor vehicle theory for metalwork teachers. Training as a teacher of Home Economics is given in two residential colleges conducted by Catholic Religious Orders of Nuns. These are private institutions subject to certain conditions regarding the course of study, appointment of staff and admission of students, they are paid capitation grants by the State. The number of hours instruction per week is approximately 37. In addition each student spends a fortnight at a selected rural vocational school during his second year and undertakes a fortnight's practical training under supervision in selected schools during his third year. The course is designed to produce a teacher proficient to handle to a high level all branches of home economics with a wide diversity of students, ranging from rural housewives to professional students of dietetics. Entry is by competition examination conducted by the Department of Education; this examination includes an interview in which representatives of the college participate. Virtually all applicants have the leaving certificate or an equivalent qualification. The age limits are 18 to 30 years. The teaching diplomas of the college are accepted for registration by the Secondary Teachers' Registration Council. The great majority of students complete the course satisfactorily and enter post-primary teaching.
3.3. Fine Arts	The National College of Art and Design	3	In order to teach art, it is necessary to hold the following qualifications: The Diploma of a recognised College of Art, together with a success in the Department's special examination in Blackboard Drawing and Methods of Teaching Art or the Art Teacher's Certificate of the Department. The College is divided into a preliminary school and three diploma schools, painting, sculpture and design. The course is of 3 years duration and during this time a number of lectures are given in principles of teaching. However, the college is not primarily a teacher training establishment. Its primary function is the provision of a broad training in art and design. The output of diploma holders is very small. Usually only students who intend to become professional artists or designers will do the full course.

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TEACHER'S TRAINING

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Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
3.4. Physical Education	Schools of Art (in Cork, Waterford and Limerick) Physical Education Colleges	Variable -	The number of Diploma holders who enter teaching annually is quite small. Generally students who are thinking seriously of teaching will take the Art Teacher's Certificate. To obtain this, a candidate "collects" successes in the Intermediate and advanced stage examinations in the Art Group of the Technical School Examination, together with the examination in Blackboard Drawing and Methods of Teaching. These successes are "collected" over a period of years. In theory, a candidate need not follow any formal training course. In practice, most attend the National College of Art or the Provincial Schools of Art, the latter being conducted by the local vocational education committees. There are two colleges for the training of female teachers. They are paid deficit grants by the State and the qualifications awarded by both are recognised for teaching in post-primary schools. Two colleges in Northern Ireland are also recognised. There is not, as yet, a centre for the preparation of male teachers of physical education. Teachers trained in former "Wing" colleges in Britain and the two specialist colleges in Northern Ireland and certain universities in the United States are recognised for registration purposes. Plans for a new National College of Physical Education, to cater for men and women, are well advanced. In 1969, 1970 and 1971, scholarships were awarded to Irish men students to enable them to study physical education in a college of education in Britain as a prelude to the setting up of the new college in 1973. Teachers of woodwork, metalwork, science, mathematics, art, commerce and general subjects - as for vocational teachers. Teachers are recruited directly from a variety of trades and are given in-service pedagogic training. They are employed at the same level as class III teachers. In general they are required to have full senior trade certificates, and 5 years of post-apprenticeship trade experience, or alternatively 3 years of experience and specified higher technical qualifications. These teachers are required to have the basic teacher qualifications at honours level or alternatively specific professional qualifications such as associateship of a recognised institute or full technician level qualifications, together with several years of relevant practical experience. They receive pedagogic training on an in-service basis. These teachers are recruited from business or industry. In general they are required to have full professional qualifications in their particular profession and, if University Graduates in some disciplines, are required to have graduated at honours level. In addition they must have a minimum of 3 years post-graduate experience. Pedagogic training is on an in-service basis.
4. Technical Colleges:			
4.1. Class III teachers			
4.2. Trade teachers			
4.3. Specialist teachers			
5. Higher Technological Higher Commercial			

IRELAND

TEACHER'S TRAINING

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Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
6. University Teaching Staff	University		To become a university assistant or assistant-lecturer, it is necessary to hold a good Honours degree and preferably to have undertaken research and hold a Ph.D. or be about to have it conferred. There is no specific teacher training to undertake. Professors and lecturers are recruited by way of public advertisement while other members of staff are recruited by the Professor of the Department. Professors and lecturers have tenure from the date of appointment to the age of 65 and it may be renewed annually up to 70. For college lecturers and most of the junior staff, appointment is on a year-to-year basis with, normally, re-appointment after a satisfactory two-year's probationary period. University salaries are related to salary scales in the public sector and promotion depends largely on experience, publications and academic attainment in general. All staff carry out teaching and research duties. Each university has its own title for its teaching staff.
(a) The National University (Dublin, Cork, Galway)			
Demonstrator } Assistant }			Demonstrators are normally chosen from the student under-graduate and post-graduate bodies. In addition to their own work - completion of a degree of research work for a Ph.D. - they are required to assist a lecturer or college lecturer in the running of seminars or in laboratory work.
Assistant Lecturer			To hold a good Honours Degree and a Ph.D. Duties involve lecturing, marking papers, conducting tutorials and undertaking research.
College Lecturer			Same qualifications as assistant lecturer but in addition, teaching experience, publications, etc. Duties, similar to those of an assistant lecturer, plus some administrative duties and responsibilities in the Department.
Lecturer			To have achieved academic attainments of a high standard in one's special field of interest, in addition to research, publications and teaching experience. Duties involve lecturing, research and administrative responsibilities, such as "Adviser of Studies", etc.
Professor			High academic attainments. The Professor holds a Chair and is in charge of a Department where he organises and supervises the work. Although he may do some lecturing, he is mainly concerned with administration and research. In addition there are a number of specialised posts such as tutorial assistants and, on the medical side, clinical tutor. There are also directors of special studies, who deal with subjects in which there are no courses leading to degrees. Demonstrators, assistants and assistant-lecturers can also be appointed on a temporary basis, or on a part-time basis.

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TEACHER'S TRAINING

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Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
(b) Dublin University (Trinity College) Assistant (in arts) Demonstrator (in science) Junior Lecturer Lecturers Senior Lecturer (in veterinary medicine only) Reader Professor			Similar to assistants and demonstrators at the National University. Similar to an assistant-lecturer at the National University. Junior lecturers are eligible for appointment as lecturers. Similar to college lecturers at the National University. For salary purposes, a lecturer must pass a merit-bar at the end of the sixth year. Similar to lecturer at the National University. The title of Reader is generally conferred in recognition of merit in research. Similar to that of the National University. In addition, certain members of the academic staff may be elected to fellowships of Trinity College, usually after a critical examination of their published work. The fellowship is not open to women.

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ITALY

(March 1972)

Compulsory education from 6th to 14th birthday.
This period ends after 8th year of studies but is prolonged
to 16 years in case of blind and deaf and dumb children.

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
1. <u>Pre-primary education</u> 1.1. Scuole del grado preparatorio (Pre-primary schools)	3	To be 3 years old			This type of education is not compulsory and is provided in nursery schools (scuole materne), kindergartens (giardini d'infanzia) and children's homes (case dei bambini). These are private schools. A recent decision to introduce State nursery schools has been made.	Pre-primary	
2. <u>Primary education</u> 2.1. Scuole elementari (Primary schools)	5	To be 6 years old	Licenza elementare (Primary certificate)	Full time	Instruction is provided in State and private schools and is divided into two study cycles: the first including the 1st and 2nd years and the second including the 3rd, 4th and 5th years. Lessons are generally given either in the morning or the afternoon. Transfer from one cycle to another is by examination. The award of a certificate is based on a marking system.	Primary	1-5
3. <u>Special education</u> 3.1. Scuole speciali (Special schools) 4. <u>Secondary education</u> (1st cycle) 4.1. Scuola media (Middle school)	Variable		Variable		Instruction is intended for children with physical, sensorial or psychological disabilities.	Special	Variable
5. <u>General secondary education</u> (2nd cycle) 5.1. Liceo classico (2nd cycle secondary school - classics)	3	Licenza elementare (Primary certificate)	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Full time	Instruction is common and compulsory for all since introduction of 1962 law replacing various types of education then in existence for pupils between 11 and 14. In addition to Italian, languages include study of a modern language, and the optional study of Latin from the 3rd year onwards.	General secondary (a) or (b)	6-8
5.1. Liceo classico (2nd cycle secondary school - classics)	5	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate) and Latin examination	Maturità classica (secondary leaving certificate) in classics giving access to all faculties	Full time	This is a general type of education divided into two cycles: a 1st cycle of 2 years (ginnasio) and a 2nd cycle of 3 years. The courses include Italian, classical languages as well as history, philosophy and science subjects.	General secondary (a)	9-13

ITALY

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
5.2. Liceo scientifico (2nd cycle secondary school - science)	5	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate).	Maturità scientifica (secondary leaving certificate in science subjects). Gives access to all faculties.	Full time	General education with same structure as the "liceo classico" but including a more intensive study of science subjects than in the "liceo classico".	General secondary (a)	9-13
6. Teacher training courses							
6.1. Scuola magistrale (teacher training colleges for pre-primary schools).	3	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate) or entrance examination	Diploma di abilitazione all'insegnamento nelle scuole preparatorie (Pre-primary teaching proficiency certificate)	Full time	These courses include both theoretical and practical training. Practical training is provided in a pre-primary school attached to the training college.	Secondary (teacher training)	9-11
6.2. Istituti magistrali (teacher training colleges for primary schools)	4	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Maturità magistrale (Primary teacher certificate). This allows pupils to compete for teaching posts in primary schools and to have access to the Department of Education (facoltà magistrale) previously on examination and recently without any examination. This certificate now allows students to enrol in all faculties after holder has completed a further year's study known as the "anno integrativo" and has been declared "idoneo" (fit).	Full time	This is a double-purpose course providing general training and preparation for teaching in primary schools. The 1st class is considered a "guidance" class, studies are completed by periods of teacher training spent in primary schools.	Secondary (teacher training)	9-12

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7. Technical and vocational secondary education							
7.1. Istituti tecnici (Technical institutes)		Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Maturità tecnica (Certificate of technical proficiency) showing chosen subject and giving access to higher education	Full time	The course provides training of technicians intending to fill certain intermediate level technical or administrative posts. With the exception of the agricultural technical institutes, the course includes a general 2-year 1st cycle and a 3-year 2nd cycle, access to which is gained through promotion without examination. This cycle has a greater technical and vocational bias.	Technical secondary (a)	
- industriali (industrial technical institute)	5				The various types of technical institutes comprise different specialist subjects allowing pupils either to enter employment on completion of the course or to enrol in certain faculties. In the case of agricultural technical institutes, graduates can obtain specialist training in the sectors of agriculture and agricultural industries by attending other courses. There are also agricultural technical institutes for wine-growing and wine-making which award proficiency certificates in specialised agricultural techniques. The course is divided into two 3-year cycles.		9-13
- nautici (nautical technical institute)	5						9-13
- commerciali (commercial technical institute)	5						9-13
- per geometri (technical institute for surveyors)	5						9-13
- per periti aziendali e corrispondenti in lingua estera (technical institutes for business experts and foreign correspondents)	5						9-13
- per il turismo (technical institutes of tourism)	5						9-13
- femminili (technical institute for girls)	5/6						9-13/14
- agrari (agricultural technical institutes)	5						9-13
- aeronautici							

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.2. Istituti professionali (Vocational Institutes) - per industria e artigianato (Industry and crafts) - per le attività marine (maritime activities) - per il commercio (trade) - per alberghiero (hotel catering) - femminili (for girls) - agricoltura (agriculture)	3 3 3 3 3 2	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate) 	Diploma di qualificazione (vocational qualification certificate). This can enable holder to enter the 2nd cycle in a technical institute in the same field, after undergoing a certain number of exams, and thereafter gain access to university once the technical proficiency certificate has been obtained	Full time 	This is a short type of education, the aim of which is to train skilled workmen and junior level employees for the various sectors of the economy. Each institute is divided into "qualification sections" corresponding to the various branches of activity of the section in question. Instruction is of an essentially practical nature but also includes some theory. Recently, on an experimental basis "integration experimental courses" have been attached to some vocational institutes, lasting 2-3 years in order to extend the total duration of studies to 5 years. The "diploma di maturità professionale" (vocational secondary leaving certificate) is awarded at the end of the course and gives access to all faculties.	Technical secondary (b)	9-11 9-11 9-11 9-11 9-11 9-10
7.3. Istituti di istruzione artistica (Institutions of artistic education)					Courses in art are provided in various types of establishments. With the introduction of a single compulsory intermediate education, the 1st cycle sections of the art schools now form intermediate schools which are affiliated to and administered by the art schools. Courses are divided into two branches: (1) applied industrial arts; (2) artistic training of young people, regardless of any industrial applications.		
7.3.1. Istituti d'Arte (Institute of applied arts)	3	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Diploma di maestro d'arte (leaving certificate in applied art). This affords access to the Academy of Fine Arts and also enrolment for vocational proficiency exams and teaching of drawing in secondary schools	Full time	These institutes are divided into "sections" bearing the name of the main subject taught or, as is more often the case, of an entire field of applied art. Pupils undergo a final examination on completion of the syllabus of the course. Since academic year 1970/71 holders of a certificate in applied art, who have completed relevant courses over 2 years, may obtain the "diploma di maturità in arte applicata" (secondary leaving certificate in applied art) after passing an examination. This certificate gives access to university.	Technical secondary (b)	9-11

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
7.3.2. Liceo artistico (2nd cycle secondary schools specialised in art)	4	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Maturità artistica (secondary leaving certificate in art). The certificate secures access to the Fine Arts Academy for pupils in first section and to the Faculty of Architecture for pupils in second section. It also enables pupils to enrol for the proficiency examination for art-design teaching in secondary school. Recently, holders of the maturità artistica can be considered "idoneo" (fit) to enrol in all faculties, on completion of an "anno integrativo".	Full time	These are establishments of 2nd cycle secondary education providing instruction in art and an intensive study of general subjects leading to specialisation in painting, sculpture, decorative art, theatrical decoration and architecture. Instruction is divided into two 2-year cycles. On completion of the 1st cycle, pupils have a choice to make between two sections: the first leading to painting and sculpture, etc.; the second to architectural studies.	Technical secondary (a)	9-12
7.3.3. Conservatorio di musica (Academy of music)	Variable	Licenza media (1st cycle certificate)	Certificate showing subject studied	Full time	These conservatoires provide a main or "school" course based on the chosen subject and a complementary course designed to complete the pupil's general training. The length of the period of studies varies according to subjects. The diploma is awarded after an examination on the main and complementary courses.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	Variable
7.3.4. Accademia nazionale d'arte drammatica (Academy of dramatic art) - Basic course	3	Entrance examinations. There may however be exemptions: (1) Students of theatrical production who already hold a secondary leaving certificate;	Certificate of "licenza"	Full time	Actors and theatrical producers are trained here.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	Variable

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	OECD Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
- Further training course	1	(2) Student actors who hold a 1st cycle certificate To have completed the dramatic art academy basic course		Full time			
7.3.5. Accademia nazionale di danza (National academy of dancing)							
- Basic course	8	Entrance examination	Dancer's certificate	Full time	Pupils studying the basic course must attend an establishment of secondary education. The aim of the course is the training of dancers and concerns girls alone.	Technical secondary (a) or (b)	Variable
- Further training course	3	Hold national academy of dancing basic course certificate	"Maestro(a) di danza" diploma (Ballet instructor)	Full time	The aim of this course is the training of soloists, teachers and choreographers. Training is provided either within or outside the factory, in establishments which are independent of the Ministry of Education.	"	Variable
8. Post-school vocational training							
8.1. Courses for young workers seeking their first job	2			Full time	These courses are designed to complete General and vocational training and train pupils to become skilled workmen.	Complementary	Variable
8.2. Promotion courses	Variable			Part time	The courses are for people in employment and their aim is to allow them a certain amount of mobility in their work.	Adult	Variable
8.3. Further training courses	1			Part time	These courses provide specialisation for employees or manual workers who already have a professional qualification.	Adult	Variable

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
8.4. Course of complementary theoretical instruction for apprentices	Variable. Maximum 5 years	Minimum: 15 years Maximum: 20 years	Work record showing special subject studied	Part time	The duration of these courses cannot exceed that of the collective work contracts established for each professional category. Apprentices are given a vocational training including practical and complementary courses. Proficiency examinations are held at the end of the course, and are based on theoretical and practical subjects. Universities and university institutes are generally classified as State establishments and private establishments: students attending university courses are divided into two categories: the "in corso" students and the "fuori corso" students. The "in corso" students are those who sit the examinations regularly and who complete the courses within the time limits set by the university regulations. The "fuori corso" students are those who are behind in their studies and who take longer to obtain the degree. University teaching is generally provided by the faculties which include several types of studies and are geared to the preparation of "laurea" or to diplomas, some of which are of post-laurea level. Awards are of purely academic significance and do not automatically enable holders to enter their chosen profession, this being granted after a pass in State examinations. Besides university education proper, there exists higher education courses of a different nature or of non-university level (e.g. courses provided in academies of fine arts or in the majority of the specialised schools) preparing for the awarding of diplomas.	Complementary	Variable
9. Higher education							

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Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9.1 Higher education - University type							
9.1.1. Corsi di laurea (Preparation for a "laurea")		Secondary general or technical leaving certificate	"Laurea" (this is the first university degree) which confers the title of "dottore" in chosen field	Full time	The organisation of the courses varies with each subject. The basic teaching unit of each university is the faculty. Courses in chemistry, industrial chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and technology, engineering and food processing are divided into 2 cycles: a 1st general preparatory cycle of 2 years and a 3-year 2nd cycle providing more specialised courses. Courses in medicine and surgery have three 2-year cycles. Students are required to complete the preceding cycle successfully before continuing to 2nd and 3rd cycles.	Higher university	
- scientifico (sciences) - medico (medicine) - ingegneria (engineering) - agrario (agriculture) - economico (economics) - giuridico (law) - letterario (humanities)	4 - 5 6 5 4 4 4 4						
9.1.2. Diplomi (Courses leading to the "diploma")			"Diploma" in course attended	Full time	Candidates in the final examination of "laurea" are required to present a thesis on a subject approved by the faculty board.		
- statistica (statistics) - vigilanza scuole elementari (Primary school supervision) - abilitazione insegnamento educazione fisica (Teachers of physical education) - magistero in economia e diritto e in economia aziendale (Teachers of economics, law and management studies)	2 3 3 1	Secondary leaving certificate " " " "Laurea"			In some faculties and institutes courses lasting 1 to 2 years are run preparing students for the "diploma", as for example, the "diploma" in statistics, primary school supervision and physical instruction diplomas. Courses leading to the "magistero" in economics and law and business administration (1 year) follow the "laurea" courses.	Higher non-university Higher non-university	

Type of Education or Institution (1)	Length of Study (in years) (2)	Entrance Requirements (3)	Certificate (4)	Full/Part Time (5)	Other Information (6)	O.E.C.D. Classification	
						Type of Education (7)	Years of Study (8)
9.1.3. Scuole e corsi di specializzazione e di perfezionamento (Schools and courses of specialisation)	1 - 5	"Laurea" awarded by faculties and schools providing these courses	Leaving certificate	Full time	Further training courses are either run by the faculty or by schools affiliated to the faculties.	Higher university (post-graduate)	
9.2. Higher education - non-university type							
9.2.1. Accademie di Belle Arti (Academy of Fine Art)	4	Secondary leaving certificate in art awarded on completion of section I of secondary art schools or proficiency certificate in applied art or in some cases entrance examination	"Licenza" diploma	Full time	The aim of the Fine Art Academy courses is the training of students in the practical application of art through lectures and practical work carried out under the supervision of a tutor. There are four sections: painting, sculpture, decoration, stage production.	Higher non-university	
9.2.2. Scuole a fini specializzate (Specialised schools)	Variable	Secondary leaving certificate. "Laurea" is required for archivists and librarians	Diploma corresponding to particular subject studied	Full time or part time	These schools provide courses in specific scientific and technical subjects (i.e. archivists and librarians, trade union training, orthopaedists, translators and interpreters, physiotherapist's assistants, etc.). Courses are full-time if the school is affiliated to a university, if not they are run on a part-time basis.	Higher non-university with exception of archivists and librarians: Higher university	

Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
1. Corsi di laurea ("laurea") - Gruppo scientifico (Science) Matematica (Mathematics) Fisica (Physics) Discipline nautiche (Maritime studies) Chimica (Chemistry) Chimica industriale (Industrial chemistry) Scienze geologiche (Geology) Scienze naturali (Natural science) Scienze biologiche (Biology) Scienze preparazione alimentare (Food processing) Scienze dell'informazione (Computer studies) Astronomia (Astronomy) Farmacia (Pharmacy) Chimica e tecnica farmaceutica (Pharmaceutical chemistry and techniques) - Gruppo medico (Medical science) Medicina e chirurgia (Medicine and surgery) - Gruppo ingegneria (Engineering) Ingegneria mineraria (Mining) Ingegneria meccanica (Mechanical engineering) Ingegneria elettrotecnica (Electrotechnical engineering) Ingegneria elettronica (Electronics) Ingegneria nucleare (Nuclear engineering) Ingegneria chimica (Chemical engineering) Ingegneria navale e meccanica (Maritime and mechanical engineering) Ingegneria aeronautica (Aeronautics) Ingegneria civile (Civil engineering) Ingegneria aerospaziale (Space research) Architettura (Architecture) - Gruppo agrario (Agriculture) Scienze agrarie (Agronomy) Scienze forestali (Silviculture) Scienze della produzione animale (Stock breeding) Medicina veterinaria (Veterinary medicine)	Pure sciences " " Technology Pure sciences Technology Pure sciences " " Agriculture Technology Pure sciences Medical sciences " " Medical sciences " " Technology " " " " " " " " " " " " " " Architecture Agriculture " " " " " "	- Gruppo economico (Economics) Economia e commercio (Economics and commerce) Scienze economico marittime (Maritime economics) Scienze statistiche e demografiche (Statistics and demography) Scienze statistiche e attuariali (Statistics and actuarial sciences) Scienze statistiche e economiche (Statistics and economics) Scienze economiche e bancarie (Economics and banking) Scienze bancarie e assicurative (Banking and assurance) Economia politica (Political economy) Economia aziendale (Management studies) Scienze economiche (Economics) Scienze politiche (Politics) Sociologia (Sociology) - Gruppo giuridico (Law studies) Giurisprudenza (Jurisprudence) - Gruppo letterario (Humanities) Lettere (Arts) Filosofia (Philosophy) Psicologia (Psychology) Lingue e letterature straniere moderne (Modern foreign languages and literature) Lingue e letterature orientali (Oriental literature and languages) Lettere letterarie (Literary subjects) Pedagogia (Pedagogics) Lingue e letterature straniere (Foreign languages and literature) Geografia (Geography) 2. Diplomi (Diploma) Statistica (Statistics) Abilitazione alla vigilanza nelle scuole elementari (Supervision in primary schools) Abilitazione all'insegnamento dell'educazione fisica (Teacher of physical education) Magistero in economia e diritto (Teacher of economics and law) Magistero in economia aziendale (Teacher of management studies)	Social sciences " Law Humanities " " " " " " " " Education Humanities Social sciences Social sciences Education " " " " " "

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CLASSIFICATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY FIELDS OF STUDY

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Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification	Fields of Study	O.E.C.D. Classification
3 Altri istituti d'insegnamento (Other schools) Accademie di Belle Arti (Fine Arts Academy) Scuole a fini speciali (Specialised schools)	Fine Arts According to subject		

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
1. Scuole del grado preparatorio (Pre-primary schools).	Scuola magistrale (Primary teacher training college for teachers in pre-primary schools) or istituto magistrale.	3	To have access to the "scuola magistrale", students must hold the 1st cycle leaving certificate (licenza media) or sit an entrance examination. The course includes theoretical and practical training. Students obtain the proficiency certificate in pre-primary teaching. For higher posts students are required to sit a provincial competitive examination (previous qualifications are taken into account). Pre-primary posts are open to women only.
2. Scuole elementari (Primary schools)	Istituti magistrali (Primary teacher training colleges)	4	Entrants require to hold the 1st cycle leaving certificate. The "istituto magistrale" provides general training and at the same time trains primary teachers. Pedagogy and philosophy are the main subjects. The courses are supplemented by periods of teacher training in the primary schools, under the guidance of a teacher of pedagogy and of staff qualified in primary teaching. After 4 years of study, the students obtain the "diploma di maturità magistrale" (primary teachers' proficiency certificate) after an examination. The certificate entitles students to compete for posts as primary school teachers. The certificate also secures access to the department of education (facoltà magistero) and after a further year's study (anno integrativo) to any faculty. Primary school principals are appointed on the strength of their qualifications and after a competitive examination. This examination is open to certificated primary teachers with at least 12 years of service or only 3 years of service, provided they hold an arts or philosophy degree, or a degree in pedagogy, or a proficiency certificate in "school surveillance" (vigilanza scolastica).
3. Scuole speciali (Special schools)	Istituti magistrali (Teacher training college) or in some cases university and specialised courses	4 and more	Teachers in special schools and classes undergo the same training as primary (or secondary) teachers but completed by special courses organised by corporate bodies, State run institutions or higher education establishments.
4. Scuola media e liceo (1st and 2nd cycle secondary schools)	University or university faculty and university institutes of "magistero"	4-6	In secondary schools there are teachers with a university training and those with a 2nd cycle secondary training, according to each subject. The majority of teachers have a university training. In order to teach in the secondary cycle, candidates were required to have passed the State proficiency examination (abilitazione). 1st year proficiency courses in all disciplines, have been introduced by a recent provisional law and are organised by the Ministry of Education, to replace the "abilitazione". The course leads to an oral and written examination and entitles students to take the competitive recruitment examination on which depends the distribution of the teaching posts.

Teachers	Place of Training	Length of Study (in years)	Other Information
5. Istituti tecnici e professionali (Vocational and technical institutes)	University or university faculty and universities of "magisteri"	4-6	Training and recruitment methods are the same as above. However, in these establishments, there are posts which do not require a certificate, as they concern special technical and practical subjects. These posts can be attributed to candidates who are particularly gifted, and do not require them to sit a competitive examination. The decision concerning the appointments depends on the second section of the higher board of State Education. Temporary teachers may be employed, on the proposal of the administrative board of the technical institute in question, to teach professions and work methods which require a particular practical specialist training.
6. Istituti di istruzione artistica (Schools of Art)	University or university faculty and universities of "magisteri"	Variable	Training and recruitment methods are the same as for "liceo" and technical and vocational teachers with, however, the following difference: for the higher institutes of art and music teachers: the appointment of teachers is made by selecting a candidate from among the best three candidates.
7. University	University		Four categories in university teaching staff may be distinguished: ordinary and emeritus professors, senior lecturer, lecturers and probationary lecturers. <u>Ordinary professors:</u> These professors are recruited through a public competitive examination held on the request of the faculties. Members of the jury are chosen by the ordinary or emeritus professors of the faculty board and are appointed by ministerial decree. Candidates are required to present evidence of work completed in their special field. Chosen candidates (1 to 3) are appointed "professori straordinari" (extraordinary professors) for 3 years after which they become "professori ordinari" (ordinary professors) on the advice of a board of three titular professors. When the age of 70 is reached and until the retiring age of 75 the professors become emeritus, that is to say that he vacates the post he holds but keeps the academic privileges of a titular (ordinary) professor. <u>Senior lecturers:</u> (Professori aggregati) Senior lecturers are appointed through a competitive examination, and on the strength of their qualifications. Their duties include supervision of research work, teaching and special optional courses. They are members of the faculty board but do not always hold a vote. For the moment this system of appointment has been discontinued pending new measures. <u>Lecturers:</u> (professori incaricati) They are appointed for 1 academic year by rectorial decree, on faculty recommendation. Candidates are required to give proof of their academic ability and their competence to teach the subject in question and are selected from a list of merit drawn up by the State. <u>Probationary lecturers:</u> Probationary lecturers assist senior members of staff in their research and teaching duties. There are "non di ruolo" probationary lecturers and "di ruolo" probationary lecturers. The latter are recruited through a competitive examination held by the university.

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